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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Navy Begins to Expand

Opens Bids for 21 New Ships

Japan Starts in Competition

Germany Will Grant Amnesty

Britain Gets Coal Gasoline

Kansas City Dooms Kidnaper

THE United States Navy Department actively launches its building program. Bids have been opened for the construction of 21 ships. Under the $238,000,000 allotted to the navy by Congress out of the huge general recovery fund 32 vessels of 110,000 tons are to be built. An allocation of $9,362,000 has been made by the President for construction of naval airplanes. In addition, the navy has asked for $77,000,000 with which to modernize existing warships. The United States has complete legal right to undertake expansion of its navy, since America, Britain and Japan have never built up to the 5-5-3 ratio permitted them by the Washington conference of 1921. What was needed was useful work on which to put workers whose labor the Government must employ—And, somehow, it has to take the form of building fighting ships.

* * *

¶ Washington sees the to-be-expected result of its naval building already on the way. Sharp competition on the part of other nations with important navies appears imminent. Japan announced on July 11 that it would expend $153,000,000 in increasing its fleet. The developments of the American program may lead Japan to extend its plans and certainly strengthens the position of the militarists. Britain is doubtless moved by the actions of America and Japan and may act with reference to bringing its own navy more nearly up to the official limit. Competition in building naval ships—The nations could hardly engage in a more expensive game.

* * *

¶ The Washington Administration is experiencing plenty of opposition to its program. Many Americans have rejoiced in the feeling that, despite slow progress at Geneva, disarmament is actually near and have anticipated the paring down rather than the building up of the navy. Many methods of giving labor to men without multiplying fighting engines are pointed out. On the other side are heard the arguments that Japan is already clamoring for full naval parity, is expected to hold out for it when the treaty expires in 1936, that America's coasts are inadequately defended, and that when disarmament comes—Well, new ships can be sunk as easily as old ones.

* * *

¶ Germany anticipates amnesty for all political crimes committed in the revolution that brought in the National Socialist Government. The Prussian Minister of Justice issues a notification which is expected to apply to all acts antedating July 15, when the revolution is regarded as having fully restored ordinary methods of administration. Those benefiting include many members of the Brown Shirts and Steel Helmets. Culprits, undergoing punishment or awaiting sentence, will be reëxamined with a view to being pardoned—Not unnaturally the Government sees innocence in those whose law-breaking was actually in its behalf.

* * *

¶ Britain undertakes to make its own gasoline, not from oil wells but from coal mines. The hydrogenation method is to be used in extracting motor fuel from the oversupply of British coal. Parliament has approved the undertaking and has granted a tariff preference to the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., to encourage its investment of more than £2,500,000 in a commercial hydrogenation plant. The operation of this plant alone is expected to give work to 1000 coal miners and 7000 others in manufacturing processes. Several nations have been experimenting with gasoline from coal—Britain, believing the secret found, sees a sizable industry arising.

* * *

¶ Spain officially recognizes Soviet Russia. Large, profitable Russian shipbuilding contracts are anticipated, but Spain's action is based less selfishly upon assumption that recognition of a nation does not mean approval of its policies. Every nation perhaps has peaceful diplomatic relations with other nations with whom it does not agree, the system facilitating normal business and relations. The issue of Soviet Russia is expected to arise in the American Congress at an early date—And vivid oratory may reach new heights.

* * *

¶ Kansas City imposes the first death sentence for kidnaping. The jury mandates the penalty in bringing in a verdict in the case of Walter H. McGee, an ex-convict from Oregon, leader of the gang that kidnaped Miss Mary McElroy on May 27 and extracted $30,000 from City Manager H. T. McElroy, her father. The public prosecutor states that he will ask for similar sentences at the trials of George McGee and Clarence Chick, participants. Kidnaping is no act of sudden passion. It is calm, cool, deliberate—Perhaps thoughtful kidnapers may now begin to change their plans.

French Modify Rise in Tariffs On U. S. Goods

Imports to Be Placed on Equitable Level With German Products

Stops Discrimination

Paris Press Indifferent on Adjournment of London Economic Conference

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 28—Following vigorous protests by the American Embassy and the American Chamber of Commerce here, the French Government has promised a reasonable readjustment of the excessive tariff increases imposed on many categories of manufactured goods imported from the United States.

M. Louis Serre, French Minister of Commerce, assured American representatives that "an error of interpretation had been made" and this would be corrected as soon as possible by a new decree reducing rates on products from the United States to the same level applying to imports from Germany.

This will still mean a considerable increase in a number of cases, but disproportionate rises due to canceling American rights to minimum or intermediate rates will be eliminated and any definite discrimination against the United States will be avoided.

The French press views adjournment of the World Economic Conference with unconcern amounting almost to indifference. From the moment it became evident that monetary stabilization was impossible, France felt that any positive results were automatically rendered impossible.

At the same time it is pointed out here that the latest weekly statement of the Bank of France shows that the gold coverage has risen to a record figure—78.5 per cent—and this firmness of the French financial position is attributed largely to formation in London of the gold bloc pledged to defend the gold standard and aid each other in maintaining currencies.

It is also recognized that the conference made a beginning of solving the problem of the regulation of production, and the general conclusion is that after the American experiment has run its course the way will be open for a fresh attack on the whole economic question, perhaps from a new angle of regional accords, followed later by world coördination.

General Amnesty Expected to Free Many Hitlerites

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 28—Amnesty for crimes committed by Government supporters in the period of revolution is officially foreshadowed.

The amnesty according to notification issued today by the Prussian Minister of Justice will cover illegal acts committed prior to July 15, when the Reichschancellor announced completion of the revolution and restoration of ordinary methods of administration.

Those for whose benefit the amnesty is designed include all members of such volunteer groups as Herr Hitler's Brown Shirts and the Steel Helmets.

All punishable offenses committed in support of the National Socialist movement are included in the scope of the measure. Each case—whether the culprit is already undergoing punishment or whether he has not yet been sentenced—will be reëxamined by law officers with a view to pardon at the discretion of the Minister of Justice.

Such amnesty has long been pressed for by government supporters and it is hoped that the concession now made may tend to remove post-revolutionary discontent and make for restoration of settled conditions all round.

Mattern Plans New Round-World Flight

By the Associated Press

While Jimmie Mattern, homeward bound from the arctic, was flown by stages through British Columbia yesterday, Bennett Griffin announced in Detroit the two planned to make a non-stop refueling flight around the world.

Post is contracted to appear on the stage at a theater where pictures of his flight are being shown. Capt. and Mrs. James A. Mollison looked forward to a formal New York reception today.

Gen. Italo Balbo and his squadron made ready at Shoal Harbor, N. F., for the long ocean flight to Ireland. Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh marked time in Greenland on their aerial survey, and Lieut. Maurice Rossi and Paul Codos awaited favorable weather for a distance flight from New York.

Lindbergh Plans To Go to Norway

GODTHAAB, Greenland, July 28 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who is here on an aerial map-making expedition, telegraphed an American oil company today requesting the deposit of gasoline and oil at Stavanger, Norway.

After Colonel Lindbergh has flown to Stavanger he will probably go on to Copehagen.

Salem Asks Which Shall Rule: Trial by Judge and Jury, Or Trial by Press and Prejudice?

Writer Finds Rights of Accused and Rights of Law Both Jeopardized at Bar of Bias and Pressure Outside the Courtroom

By RUFUS STEELE

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Salem is a seasoned city set upon ingrowing hills. For three centuries the tides that whip its rockbound harbor have flowed to distant shores with its words and ways and have ebbed back with the acclaim justly due one of the molders of the Massachusetts Commonwealth and a still-rocking cradle of the New England spirit.

Salem's hills may have lost their sharpness under the sheer weight of its great history. Burying Point on one gentle eminence is a collection of the splintering name stones of human pillars, male and female, who could sacrifice everything but conscience. Another hill held the assembly that first declared for the independence of the Colony; still another looked down on North Bridge while Salem citizens gave the King's troops the first armed resistance of pre-Revolution days.

Flat-topped heights commanding the harbor lights were long the lookouts from which shipbuilding giants waved Godspeed and welcome home to a floating product that regularly deserved its universal fame—privateers that captured 445 prizes in the Revolution, windjammers that monopolized the East Indian and China trade, clippers that filled the sky with bellying sails and outraced all the straining queens of the sea to golden California. And there is still another hill, requiring a change of key for its fit description, that uprears more ruggedly than any of these others in the world's memory of the town that Roger Conant founded when grey Plymouth itself was but six years old.

The final headland of the good salt city is, of course, grim Gallows Hill. Upon it 19 persons were hanged and one was mechanically pressed to death in the busy year 1692 after each had been charged with being a witch, had been given trial by a regular or special Salem court, and had been sentenced to capital punishment after being found guilty as charged.

Today it all seems bluntly absurd, especially in such cases as of those hitherto highly respected mothers of children, Bridget Bishop, Rebecca Nurse, Mary Easty and Martha Carrier. How could they have been convicted as witches, one wonders, when witches—human beings who communed with evil spirits and made compacts with the devil—were obviously never anything but figments of an overheated imagination?

And yet in those bleak days when the accused was guilty until proved innocent, it was quite impossible, for some reason, for those gentlewomen to free themselves from so foul and so costly a charge. To get at this reason one must go to the Essex Institute, where so much invaluable colonial material is housed, and, with the details of the trials spread before him in the cramped and yellowing chirography of the Rev. Mr. Parris and the Rev. Mr. Noyes, he must look not so much into as between the lines.

Salem citizens are having occasion these days to glance up Gallows Hill again, for, as hardly ever since those world-awakening tragedies of 1692, a Salem court is trying a woman, the mother of children, on a charge which, if a verdict of guilty be found, may demand her life.

Mrs. Jessie B. Costello is involved not with witchery but with murder. The details are disenchanting. The

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Clamor Against Crime Speeds Up Mills of Justice

Agencies Respond to Call for Action in Racket and Kidnaping Cases

The machinery of justice began to grind more rapidly today as the nation's law enforcing agencies indicated widespread response to public clamor for action against racketeers and kidnapers.

In Chicago 24 men, including Aaron Sapiro of New York, nationally known lawyer, Dr. Benjamin M. Squires, University of Chicago lecturer, Al Capone, Alderman Oscar Nelson, and others in and out of the underworld, were indicted yesterday on a blanket charge of bombing, acid throwing, and restraint of legitimate trade through terrorism.

In Kansas City Walter H. McGee, convicted of the kidnaping of Miss Mary McElroy awaited formal sentence to be hanged, while his brother George, and Clarence Click prepared to be tried on the same charge.

In Milwaukee new federal complaints were drawn against Roger Touhy and three other Chicago gangsters charging them with kidnaping Mr. William Hamm Jr., St. Paul brewer. In St. Louis federal warrants were issued for two more men suspected in the kidnaping of Mr. August Luer of Alton, Ill.

At Leominster, Mass., postal authorities inquired into threats to kidnap executives of a shirt factory involved in labor trouble, while Mr. Theodore C. Haffenreffer, Boston brewer, threatened with abduction, returned to the city from a period of seclusion after having left the case entirely in the hands of police, declaring, "I expect to stay in this community the rest of my life, so I do not intend to get panicky now."

Back in Chicago a formula for an international clearing house for the capture of criminals is being sought by European, Canadian, and American police and criminologists. New York State considered a plan for a state secret service, similar to the "super police force" being organized by federal authorities following a request by President Roosevelt.

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Things Present

Great Britain is preparing to manufacture its gasoline from coal. See the page 1 article.

The time came, recently, for some nations to make payments on their debts to the United States. Some defaulted; some paid in part; one paid in full—Finland. Who are these Finns? Read about them in "They Paid in Full" on the Editorial page.

Attractive and easily served meals for children may have presented a problem; but it is well solved in an article on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Perhaps you have found that the morning is the best time for picking berries, and that, as berries go, gooseberries are the most fun to pick. An article on the Home Forum page is likely to arouse many pleasant memories.

More All-O-Grams on the inside back page. Are they too hard?

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the Progress in Education page, Interior Decoration and Antiques page, Book Reviews and Literary News page, and the weekly news map.

Britain to Form Monetary Alliance With Dominions

Close of London Conference Followed by Action on Trade Coöperation

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 28—The doors of the World Economic Conference had scarcely closed when delegates of Great Britain, the Dominions and India laid the basis for a policy of Empire economic coöperation.

It envisages a monetary alliance on a sterling basis, to which other nations may, if they wish, adhere.

Definite steps to solidify the Empire's position is the British answer to disappointment over international accomplishments of the conference. The plan will extend agreements of Empire preference and coöperation begun at the Ottawa conference. It seeks to restore domestic prosperity, but at the same time to coöperate with countries outside the Empire.

Lower Tariff Barriers

Five main lines of policy emerge in a declaration signed by the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India.

1. Inter-Empire lowering of trade barriers.
2. Increase in the general wholesale price level.
3. Limitation of the violent speculative movement in commodities and securities.
4. Assistance of enterprise and trade through lower rates of interest and increase in short-term money circulation.
5. Ultimate return to the gold standard when conditions justify but meanwhile maintenance of a stable managed exchange throughout the Empire.

Fruitful Result of Conference

Effort of the Empire to provide a currency stabilization basis is seen in some quarters probably as one of the most fruitful aspects of conference deliberations. Though not referring directly to this, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in a radio speech which was almost tantamount to a conference valedictory, declared in effect that exchange stabilization was the shaft on which the conference was impaled.

Mr. MacDonald, while indicating that the unforeseen action of the United States in unsettling the value of the dollar was a major factor in preventing the conference from approaching an agreement, emphasized that no one was to blame and that the Roosevelt message indicated that the President was "one with us in our labors."

Two Alternatives Seen

Facing the problems ahead, Mr. MacDonald issued some warnings, notably that efforts to limit production must take into consideration "the disgrace to civilization" that millions of human beings are underfed and underclothed in a world of plenty.

"At the moment we can limit production either by the bankruptcy of the producer or by raising consumption," he said. "I prefer to try the latter," he declared.

Similarly the joint declaration of the Empire group contains warnings. It deprecated the creation of additional means of financing public expenditure through inflationary methods, but left each country to decide on the wisdom of capital expenditures for expansion programs.

Blanket Code Out of Reach Of Racketeers

Government Surrounds Less Work More Pay Plan With Barriers

Insignia Inviolate

None Will Be Allowed to Batten on Illegal Use of Blue Eagle

A "beware-of-the-dog" policy has been adopted by regional supervisors of the recovery code to warn the specter of racketeering away from the premises of President Roosevelt's industrial recovery scheme.

Evidence that strong precautions are being taken to safeguard the Administration's handiwork from any semblance of racketeering is revealed in the activities of the inquiry office which is functioning today in the Chamber of Commerce as a part of Mr. Hugh Butler's recovery administration office. A complete check-up of employers who not only sign the blanket or an individual group code but who also display the Blue Eagle will be made in this office.

Anyone phoning Hancock 2870, 2871 or 2872 from anywhere in New England, can ask if their local groceryman has the right to show the insignia signifying he has made an agreement with President Roosevelt. An immediate answer can be given because all the codes that are signed by employers will be filed there.

Where to Get Information

Questioners about application of the blanket code should get in touch with their chambers of commerce or trade associations, in each city or town, however, explained Mr. Hugh Butler, secretary of the New England district recovery board.

Regulations governing the use of the insignia by employers who have signed the President's reëmployment agreement have been received here. They prescribe that the N. R. A. official emblem is the property of the United States Government and that it may not be used or reproduced without authority of the N. R. A.

Regulations permit the use of this emblem by all employers who sign the President's reëmployment agreement and in the form authorized for consumers—but only in such form by consumers who sign a statement of coöperation.

"By application to N. R. A., any responsible manufacturer will be authorized to make and offer for sale hangers, cards and stickers provided—(a) he agrees to conform

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Peru Celebrates 112th Anniversary Of Its Independence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru, July 28—Peru is celebrating today the 112th anniversary of its independence. Among the earliest and certainly the most romantic of the conquests of Spain on the Pacific coast, for centuries the seat of the Viceroys, Peru was the last great division of Spanish America to proclaim its independence.

Many circumstances contributed to this fact, not the least the hostility of a large proportion of inhabitants to the passing of the old régime, the source to them of wealth, honor, titles and privileges. Independence to them meant sacrifice. Lima under the new order would no longer be one of the great capitals of the New World but might well sink into provincialism and fall a prey to warring factions that, in the name of liberty, would dissipate its wealth and destroy its prestige. Thus it came about that the final battle of the long struggle for freedom was fought on the plains of Ayacucho and the red and gold banner of Spain last floated from the castle of Callao.

The country has suffered greatly, mainly from civic discord and foreign war, with intervals of prosperity and rapid development that indicate what could be effected in more favorable conditions by a united people, whose political differences have never weakened their devotion to their wonderful land and its grandiose traditions.

Question of Verandas in Australia Divides Factions of Home Planners

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Seeking to build homes most suitable to local conditions, Australian architects claim to be developing a distinctive style of architecture—a style most suitable to the materials available and the requirements of the people.

Whether Australian homes should have verandas, however, is a subject on which there is a wide divergence of opinion. Until comparatively recent times, the great majority of houses built in Australia—in both city and country—had spacious verandas, which were regarded as essential in the heat of midsummer. But latest designs show a marked tendency to dispense with this feature.

Making a plea for the retention of the veranda, a correspondent in a Melbourne newspaper declared that of the buildings now being erected for people of moderate means, probably not one in 10 had a veranda. The value of a veranda, the writer contended, as a factor in the comfort of home life during the summer months, was so obvious that it was difficult to imagine any architectural reason sufficiently weighty to justify its elimination.

As a playground for small children, where they would not be in the way of the elders busily employed in housework and would be out of the sun, the veranda might be considered indispensable in a climate like Australia's. It was the most comfortable part of the house for the older generation on a summer's evening after the day's work was done. And as a convenient place for a sleepout, the veranda appealed to both young and old, the writer continued.

Commenting on the question, Mr. F. Leighton Irwin, past president of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects, said that the elimination of the veranda from new houses for people of moderate means was dictated mainly by economy.

He Looks Out for Industry

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Acme P. & A.

Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson

National Recovery Head Flew to Detroit to Confer With Automobile Industry Leaders on Their Code.

Gasoline From Britain's Coal To Revive Mining Industry

Government Offers Tariff Preference in Benefit of Hydrogenation Process—Years of Research Preceded First Large Commercial Plant

By CHARLES E. GRATKE

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Britain is going to make its own gasoline.

The gasoline will come not from oil wells, but from coal mines. It will provide a market for a large amount of British coal and at the same time obviate the necessity of a share of gasoline imports.

In the House of Commons recently, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, announced that immediate steps would be taken to encourage production of gasoline by the hydrogenation method.

The plan of the British Government is to guarantee a tariff preference which will protect The Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., in its investment of more than £2,500,000 in a commercial hydrogenation plant.

Description of Hydrogenation

Decision in Great Britain to make use of the recently developed "laboratory magic" by which coal is transformed into an automobile fuel, marks the large scale commercial success of a process which has been the subject of wide experimentation not only in England, but in the United States and throughout Europe.

Coal is submitted to pressure of hydrogen at 200 times the normal pressure of the air. At the same time the temperature is raised to 450° Centigrade, this having the effect of liquefaction which produces light hydro-carbon oils.

Extensive experiments which the Imperial Chemical Industries have conducted, at a cost of £1,000,000, indicated that a suitable fuel could be produced on a commercial basis by hydrogenation of coal, shale and peat. The new plant is expected to have a capacity of 500 tons of coal a day. This will produce approximately 100,000 tons of motorcar fuel a year, representing approximately one-fortieth of the present national requirement in Britain. The increased coal consumption is expected to give employment to about 1000 miners as well as some 7000 persons who will be directly engaged in the manufacturing process.

Extensive Research Conducted

Sir Harry M. C. Gowan, chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, in announcing plans for the new plant to be erected at Billingham-on-Tees declared it will require 1½ years for construction.

Its commercial operation is the result of six years of research by Imperial Chemical on the hydrogenation of oil from coal tar and other materials. The initial plant will probably be a forerunner of similar plants on a somewhat smaller scale throughout England.

The plan of the British Government involves no direct subsidy. Arrangement, however, of the tariff preference is made on a sliding scale. It will assure the company of a preference against imported gasoline amounting to an average of 4d. a gallon.

Three experimental plants at present are in operation in England, and last year they utilized 320,000 tons of coal in oil distilling processes. The plans which will proceed with the Government promise of tariff preference for domestically produced gasoline will, within a short time, increase the production more than 10-fold.

Hopi Indians Seek Own Reservation Free From Navajos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—The Hopi Indians have made formal request of the Indian Bureau for a reservation of their own.

On the map they have such a reserve, a great square that has been marked out in the western part of the enormous Navajo reservation. But administration is more or less mixed with that of the Navajos and there are claims that the latter do not always respect the reservation lines in the grazing of sheep. The two tribes are very dissimilar, in ethnology, language and habits. The Hopi are decidedly gregarious, living mainly in mesa-top villages, in homes of very substantial construction, and they are agricultural in tendency, with a religious culture of a highly developed sort.

While linguistically rated as Shoshonean, there can be no doubt of their connection with the house-building Indians who occupied the Southwest a thousand or more years ago. They wove cotton blankets long before the Spaniard came and, like the Navajo, learned to make woolen garments and blankets from the pueblos of New Mexico, after the white men brought sheep.

The Hopi are asking for still more help in obtaining water for their corn fields. They are skilled potters and their blankets are of quality at least comparable with those of the Navajo. Their baskets are unique in character and are highly prized by collectors.

British Take Lead For Davis Cup

AUTEUIL, France, July 28 (AP) — France's hopes of keeping the Davis Cup were all but ended today when Great Britain made a clean sweep of the first two singles matches in the challenge round.

Fred J. Perry, British No. 1, overthrew the great Henri Cochet in a stirring five-set struggle, 8—10, 6—4, 8—6, 3—6, 6—1, for the main thrust after Henry W. Austin easily disposed of the newcomer, Andre Merlin, 6—3, 6—4, 6—0.

Cochet, upon whom the chief French hopes had been based, put up a gallant fight against his strong, aggressive rival but weakened after winning the fourth set to square their hard-fought match. Two of the five sets were prolonged deuce struggles and Perry's greater stamina as well as his resourcefulness proved deciding factors in turning back the one-time world champion.

The British now need only one more victory in the remaining three matches to end France's six-year Davis Cup reign and give Great Britain possession of the classic trophy for the first time since 1912.

League Council to Study Bolivia-Paraguay Offer

GENEVA, July 28 (By U. P.)—A special meeting of the League of Nations Council was convoked for Aug. 3 by the League's Chaco committee yesterday. The Council will consider the unexpected request of Bolivia and Paraguay to be permitted to return their Chaco dispute to Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru for settlement.

Mussolini Gets First Loaf

LITTORIA, Italy (AP)—The first loaf of bread made from wheat raised in this new agricultural center was sent to Premier Benito Mussolini.

Nations Scent New Period Of Naval Rivalry

Apprehension Felt Over U. S. 32-Ship Program—Repercussions Likely

Activity in Pacific

Japan to Spend $156,000,000 on Fleet—None Is Up to 1921 Maximum Parity

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 28—The United States has begun one of the greatest shipbuilding programs in its history. Twenty-one vessels will be built.

The program calls for the spending of $100,000,000 annually for three years, and building is expected to begin within 60 days of the allocation of the funds. It will mean at least 18,000 new jobs.

It is well recognized here that nations do not start great ship-building programs without world-wide repercussions. This rule holds true in the present instance. Observers consequently, are now looking apprehensively for the effect of the program upon other countries—particularly in the Pacific.

There are already indications that Japan intends to accept the American "challenge." None of the three powers, Great Britain, the United States and Japan which adopted the 5-5-3 ratio at the Washington conference of 1921, has built up to its permitted maximum parity. They have scrapped old warships, but failed to build the permitted number of new ones.

Advocates of peace and disarmament have sighed with relief at the result. It seemed to argue a new day in international relations. Economists rubbed their hands in satisfaction, too, considering the enormous cost of the battleships which would be saved.

Navy Second to None

Congress, however, this spring passed a law authorizing the use of part of the huge $3,300,000,000 "public works fund" for naval construction. This launched the country—almost unwittingly and for the first time since 1916—on a program designed to give the United States a navy "second to none."

Then Japan announced, on July 11, that it would expend $156,000,000 in increasing its fleet.

This led Mr. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, to state that it might now be necessary to apply for even more money from the Industrial Recovery Act. A sum of $77,000,000 has already been asked to modernize existing warships, in addition to the sum of $238,000,000—announced on June 15—to be allocated for new construction of 32 vessels with tonnage of 110,000. A still further allocation of $9,362,000 was made, June 16, by President Roosevelt to construct naval airplanes.

Thus, what observers chiefly apprehend, of a race of naval construction carried on within, and under, the terms of the 1921 treaty seems to be developing. People who remember the international antagonism that existed before this treaty, the constant suspicion engendered by new construction, the excitement of chauvinistic papers in Japan and America, are now eager to forestall a recurrence of the situation.

But the prospect of drifting into a new naval race, almost without the knowledge of the general public, is considered acute here.

Japan to Seek Parity

The present naval treaty expires in 1936; only three years hence. Last December the Japanese Government declared that it could not continue the 5-5-3 ratio after 1936. On May 26 a Japanese spokesman said that in the future Japan would ask for "parity at least on paper."

While this agitation is going on in Japan, the United States has suddenly tripled its naval expenditures. Bids for 21 vessels were opened yesterday. Although fully within its rights under the treaty, the sudden shift in United States policy will certainly enhance the difficulties, rather than allay them, and will presumably strengthen the hold of the Japanese militarists on the destinies of their country.

The argument of cost is another big consideration. In the 10 years between 1923 and 1933 the average expenditure on new naval consfruction was $31,000,000 annually.

If all the new requests for ships of the United States big navy group are granted, average expenditures will be $108,000,000 each for the next three years.

Besides this sum, about $439,000,000 must be expended annually to maintain the great fleet.

Total costs for fleet maintenance and construction will be, accordingly, about $550,000,000 annually, for the next three years.

It is pointed out here that the United States is not now exactly rolling in wealth; that the federal budget is anything but balanced, that $100,000,000 or so is an important matter. In point of fact, millions of citizens are suffering from want, and school children are being sent home early because there is not money enough to keep the schools open.

On the other hand, the point is raised with perfect validity that the United States has failed to build the maximum fleet permitted in the 1921 Washington Conference Treaty. The American navy today is inferior to the Japanese in light cruisers, destroyers and submarines. The real question at stake, however, is not whether it is right, but whether it is expedient, to live up to the letter of the pact.

More Liberality In Loans Urged At Farm Conference

Midwest Leaders Say Federal Purse Strings Are Held Too Tight

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 28—The Roosevelt plan to help the farmers with their debts is not as yet working out the way it should, farm leaders report. The purse strings are being held too tight, only a small number of loans has been made, and complaints are being heard from all parts of the country.

A more liberal interpretation and administration of the Farm Credit Act was asked here yesterday by the annual Midwest conference of farm bureau leaders. In their resolution they declared such a change was needed "that more and full benefits of the act's possibilities may be realized by the farmers."

The main trouble is over-conservatism in loaning, as Mr. R. W. Brown, of Carrollton, Mo., chairman of the Rural Credits Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation, analyzes the problem.

"The years of depression have bred a super-caution in land appraisers and in officials of farm credit agencies," commented Mr. Brown. "They insist still on making loans to farmers on the basis of farm prices and conditions during the worst part of the slump.

"The inflation which President Roosevelt has set under way they have not taken into account. Consequently the two policies seem in conflict with each other. One part of the Administration at Washington is working to put up prices, another part is trying to loan money to the farmer at deflation rates.

"The only hope that the President's program to lighten the farmers' debt burden has of being a success lies in making more liberal terms. Fortunately that seems to be coming.

"I believe that Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., who is governor of the Federal Farm Credit Administration is going to bring about a change in policy and will see to it that the money designed to go to the farmers is loaned to them more freely.

"Governor Morgenthau is now in the middle West investigating the situation for himself and knows of the difficulties that farmers are having in trying to get any substantial help.

"If the Government becomes more liberal, many farmers will then be given a good chance to refinance themselves and carry their debts. The farm debt outlook will look more hopeful than it has at any time since the depression. Personally, I think it is going to turn out this way, and that the future for a great many farmers will be made much more encouraging."

The principal point of friction right now is the appraising of farm property. Before the Government can make a loan it must know the value of the land. The estimating of lands is a professional job. It requires an expert, and not merely an expert in farm lands in general but in the locality. Complaint, for instance, has been heard that Illinois appraisers who rushed into Wisconsin to help out did not know the dairy industry there. On their own corn land, the Illinois men would have been unassailable.

Delay in making loans is regarded as some officials as likely to be the chief cause of unrest. The greatest volume of loans seems likely to come within the next two months. It is very doubtful whether such a flood can be handled.

The appraisals and the loans need to be sound. Mr. Morgenthau's organization could dish out the money right and left and make every farmer immediately happy, but the funds for these loans is designed to come mostly from bonds sold to the public. Farmers must ultimately pay back what they borrow, or the investor will think he has been lured into a swindle by his own Government.

On the other hand farmers must not expect too much of the Government, Mr. Brown, the Farm Bureau rural credit expert, points out. Some farmers are so far in debt that with the most liberal terms advisable, he notes, nothing the Government can do for them will be enough.

The general estimate among farm authorities here appears to be that the Farm Credit Administration has been slow in starting, that it has been too strict to accomplish the purpose it was created for, that it has already been relaxing some of its unnecessary requirements, and that it seems likely to unbend more. The difficulties of setting up such a great organization are conceded. The wish of its leaders to render service is recognized.

Siberians Offer Whale Meat

VLADIVOSTOK (AP)—Whale meat has become a popular food here, and efforts are being made to widen its use in the Soviet Union by having it canned on a large scale.

Outdoor Carmen

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Mishkin, New York

Dreda Aves, Who Will Sing the Name Part When Bizet's Opera Is Produced at Braves Field, Aug. 10, by the Chicago Opera Company. On the Following Evening the Company Will Present "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci."

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Fusion Movement Against Tammany Split Wide Open

Seabury Declares Whitman Ticket Is 'Sell Out' to the Wigwam

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 28—The fusion movement in New York City is "smashed to smithereens" today, with the only hope of a strong anti-Tammany mayoralty ticket centered in efforts by the uncompromising reform group headed by Judge Samuel Seabury to get a repudiation of the "Republican assistants to Tammany Hall," who are charged with trying to block an honest fusion.

These Republicans, headed by Mr. Charles S. Whitman, acting under the spur of what was tantamount to an ultimatum by Judge Seabury that the committee must stop its bickering and procrastination and name a candidate who was out-and-out against Tammany, brought forward Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan's name as head of the ticket yesterday and forced it upon a handful of representatives of the Tammany opposition.

Mr. Fiorello H. LaGuardia and Mr. Langdon W. Post, who were offered places on the ticket, have refused to run under such a fusion banner. Simultaneously, Judge Seabury characterized the ticket as "a sell out to Tammany Hall," and it was indicated that the slate will have hard sledding when it comes before the full fusion committee next week.

If Mr. Whitman succeeds in putting over the O'Ryan ticket, political observers see the mayoralty campaign turning into a political marathon, with Mr. LaGuardia contesting the nomination in the Republican primaries and even running as an independent, backed by Judge Seabury and other powerful reform leaders.

Other candidates will be, besides the Tammany nominees, Mr. John F. Hylan and Mr. Loring H. Black, independent Democrats, and Mr. Charles Solomon, Socialist. This would split the vote to an extent that the Tiger, even though its strength is today at lowest ebb, would be practically certain of victory at the polls by force of the minimum inalienable Tammany organization strength.

Conferences are on here today between Judge Seabury, Mr. LaGuardia and others concerned in keeping the fusion movement out of the hands of the machine regulars to determine their course of action. It was indicated that this action would center, first, in opposing the recommendations of the Whitman committee when they come before the larger Republican fusion body.

While Mr. Whitman has the assurance of support for the O'Ryan ticket from the Republican county leaders as a result of his shift from Mr. W. Kingsland Macy, Republican state chairman, to them in their fight to retain power, the consensus is that when the Whitman mayoralty choice comes before the main fusion committee, it will be repudiated. The Republicans on this body were named by Mr. Macy, who has declared he would not approve any candidacy which did not have Judge Seabury's support. This is totally lacking in the O'Ryan recommendation.

Seabury to Decide

General O'Ryan, who is an independent Democrat, is in Chicago. He has indicated he would accept the nomination "if all circumstances are right." His final decision is in abeyance, however, until he returns here on Monday for conferences. The close-up view he will get of the situation then may, it was held, cause him to impose conditions which his Republican backers in the fusion committee may find it difficult to meet.

Again the situation is seen to hinge, therefore, on Judge Seabury's influence, the importance of which has now been fully demonstrated. His bluntness in "naming names" upon his withdrawal from the fusion parleys lifts his attacks to the category of warning.

The fusion movement must be purged of the Whitman element, he declared, because, he charged, it represents the wishes of Republican county leaders who "are, and have been, the owned and operated chattels of Tammany Hall."

He was prepared to name names and present the proof of this assertion if the occasion demanded, he added.

Not Designed to Win

"I do not think the ticket recommended was intended or designed to win," he continued. "The action taken shows the way in which Tammany Hall works. Knowing that it cannot face the electorate if it is opposed by a ticket headed by a strong anti-Tammany candidate, it prevents the nomination of such a ticket through the action of its allies on the Whitman committee."

"Whether there are forces in this community strong enough to assert themselves against this bipartisan combination remains to be seen.

"I think the action of the Whitman committee is a complete and disgraceful sell-out to Tammany Hall.

"If public opinion expresses itself in regard to this odious Tammany-Republican alliance as forcibly as it did on the judicial deal in New York last year and the judicial deal in Brooklyn the year before and does so promptly, the Whitman committee will be repudiated, its recommendations withdrawn, and the way cleared for an honest fusion against Tammany Hall."

Mr. Whitman characterized Judge Seabury's charge as "a foolish statement," but answered it only in generalities. Judge Seabury himself had been his candidate from the start, he said.

On the other hand, fusion leaders have known all along that Judge Seabury would resist efforts to draft him on the ground that it might color with politics his efforts for any city political housecleaning.

Forces necessary to a successful fusion are today cool to the Whitman group's recommendation of General O'Ryan's candidacy. Meanwhile Tammany is jubilant, seeing the whole fusion movement on the rocks and the chances of a hopelessly split opposition vote.

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Heralding a New Effort in Their Behalf

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Theories Lead Way To Practical Benefits In Living Standards

The most practical discoveries in the world of physics are based on knowledge acquired by investigators in pure science with very little idea of the ultimate value of their findings, according to Dr. F. H. Crawford of Harvard University who lectured yesterday on "A Century of Progress in Physics."

Speaking especially of the gradual development of the electric motor, telegraph, telephone, X-ray and radio, Professor Crawford drew an amazing picture of discoveries leading up to the practical applications which have revolutionized standards of living in the last century.

"The first great advance of the century," he said, "came with the research work of Michael Faraday on electro-magnetic induction which at first was purely a laboratory discovery but which led directly to the huge electrical dynamos which make electric power so readily available today.

"Next was the discovery of electro-magnetic or radio waves by Maxwell and Hertz, thus paving the way for radio telegraphy and telephony.

"Further experimentation revealed the indivisible unit of negative electricity, the electron. Studies of its properties brought about the invention of electron or vacuum tubes, without which modern radio could not exist, and finally to the photo-electric tubes or 'electric eyes' which are able to perform tasks in an almost human manner."

Prof. Roderick Macdonald will give the fourth lecture of the series next Thursday at 4 p. m. He will speak on the "Advances in Zoology During the Last 100 Years."

Mrs. Roosevelt To Visit Musical Fête in Virginia

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 28—Mountaineers who knew her father are preparing to acquaint Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt with their legends and the folk music that has been preserved unchanged for many generations when she attends the folk music festival at White Top Mountain, near Marion, Va., on Aug. 11 and 12.

Artists and composers of national note from 15 states already have made reservations to attend the festival and the President's wife has announced her intention of driving down and staying on the 5600-foot mountain top, once owned by a land company of which her father, Mr. Elliott Roosevelt, was manager.

Mountain musicians will come from 250 miles around in every direction, from Kentucky, West Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee to take part in the festival. In connection with it Mr. John Powell, internationally famous pianist, will give a series of lectures on American folk music, explaining the origin of the tunes and showing the part they have played in modern music. Mr. Percy Mckaye, collector of folk tales, will preside over the story-telling hours and invite the mountaineers to tell their legends as part of the company.

Many of the mountaineers in the neighborhood remember personally or through stories handed down by their fathers and mothers, the residence at Abingdon, near White Top, of Mr. Elliott Roosevelt, brother of former President Theodore Roosevelt. The mountaineers now are looking forward to receiving Mrs. Roosevelt "as one of us" just as her father was. Nothing could please the President's wife more, for as her father did, she enjoys "putting up" in a simple way and doing kindnesses unsung and unnoticed.

Blanket Code Out of Reach Of Racketeers

(Continued from Page 1)

to regulations to prevent the emblem coming into hands of employers not authorized to use it; (b) he himself has signed the President's agreement and is authorized to use the emblem and (c) he will sell at a reasonable price," states the regulations.

How to Get Insignia

"Information regarding manufacturers authorized to supply the emblem will be issued by the N. R. A. from time to time. For purposes of reproduction, the N. R. A. will be glad to furnish original drawings to such manufacturers to the extent that they are available but cannot undertake to do so if the demand should prove large. Every such manufacturer shall require of every employer, ordering such emblems, that he affix to his order one of the 1¼-inch stickers.

"Any newspaper, magazine or other publication is authorized to reproduce the emblem in the advertisement of any employer, provided such employer files with the newspaper, magazine or other publication a written statement that he has signed the President's agreement and affixes the sticker thereto.

"Any manufacturer of stationery or advertising literature including labels, is authorized to reproduce the emblem on behalf of any employer who files with such manufacturer a written statement that he has signed the President's Reemployment Agreement and affixes the sticker thereto. Employers desiring to make other uses of the emblem may consult the N. R. A."

Blank forms for industries to fill out to signify their participation in President Roosevelt's blanket code were received at the Boston post office today and immediately distributed to branch post offices. Mr. Allen Warshaw, treasurer of Warshaw's Inc., of Milton, was the first applicant to apply for a blank.

This was filled out immediately and filed at once with the newly established office of the N. R. A. in the Chamber of Commerce Building. It was the first one so filed. This firm agrees to abide entirely by the President's blanket code and are advertising that their prices remain unchanged pending an established price to be named under the cleansers code of fair competition.

Member stores of the Retail Trade Board make the blanket code effective Aug. 1, putting into effect shorter hours for employees; higher minimum wages and employment of many people who are now unemployed. The stores pledge support to the efforts of the President to increase employment and purchasing power.

First Code Agreements Reach Washington From Big City Post Offices

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 28—As the first batch of results of the 5,000,000 N. R. A. agreements rolled into Washington today, post offices in the big cities of the country reported ever-increasing numbers of employers who had aligned themselves with the recovery program.

As the day advanced, hour after hour brought additional telegrams announcing that the national total of those who will straightway increase employment and boost wages in one mighty effort for recovery had mounted. Early fragmentary reports told of 3500 agreements before noon yesterday at San Francisco; 150 agreements before noon at Portland, Ore., and 193 agreements at St. Louis.

West Virginia was brought officially under the N. R. A. agreement in respect to state employees by the announcement of Gov. H. G. Kump that he had issued an executive order directing that "all departments, boards, commissions and agencies of the State of West Virginia coordinate and correlate their activities to conform with the request of the President in making effective the National Recovery Act and related measures."

Meanwhile behind the scenes today, a committee under Mr. Thomas S. Hammond struggled with what is probably the most important problem raised by the blanket code. The question goes to the heart of all efforts at interpretation and clarification, namely, whether trade union members under contract to employers should be treated on the same footing with non-union members.

Mr. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., states that he expects union employees now under contract for a longer work week would have their hours reduced to a maximum of 35 hours a week, and that they be paid the same for the shorter work week as the long week, by any employer signing the proposed agreement with the President.

All day long throughout the cities of America, gray-clad postmen continued their task today of delivering the 5,000,000 copies of the blanket agreements to employers. The letters were addressed in heavy black lettering "To Every Employer" and were sent from "the White House, Washington—official business."

Public imagination has been caught by the drive for the temporary blanket code, but meanwhile the routine work of pushing specific two-year codes is going on as rapidly as it can be rushed in the various hearing rooms of the recovery administration. Permanent codes of fair competition were filed yesterday by the wall paper, corset and brassiere and by the retail coal dealers associations. From the outset intense interest has centered on the forthcoming automobile industry code, particularly since Detroit is the center of anti-trade unionism, and since organized labor has had its eyes on this densely industrialized territory for many years.

Without announcement yesterday, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, took an army airplane and left for Detroit, there to attempt to unravel the tangles into which the proposed code has been snarled. It is understood that a clause against unionization has been inserted which would cause the federal authorities trouble, and that disagreement also exists between important factors in the industry.

Meanwhile, another important development is going on in connection with the blanket code, beneath the surface of events. This has not reached the stage of open expression as yet, but undoubtedly is causing the administration deep reflection, and is likely to influence the course of subsequent events.

This relates to a growing warning in the newspapers of the country against coercion, particularly as it affects the small, independent employer of labor often in a precarious financial plight. Editorial comment reaching the capital points to the need of caution before denouncing, blacklisting or boycotting employers who find it difficult to meet the minimum standards of the prosperity drive. The warning generally adds that these employers can be coerced into signing the pledge, but that unless they do so with wholehearted coöperation, they will find it easy enough to "beat the game," and the whole purpose of the drive will be defeated. The drive, these commentators observe, must be carried on upon a voluntary basis, or not at all.

Philadelphia Farmers Meet to Cut Wheat

PHILADELPHIA, July 28 (AP)—William Penn's adopted children arose to a shock today.

This metropolis, third largest city in the country, has been granted farm relief. Where the thousands in its skyscrapers could not see, Uncle Sam has found Philadelphia growing wheat.

Philadelphia is listed among 2233 counties in 42 wheat-producing states where the farmers are to get 28 cents a bushel for the wheat they don't produce provided they meet requirements. This city-county must cut its production 7230 bushels, or 46 per cent of its five-year average crop.

Announcement of the allotment in the morning newspapers was the first most Philadelphians knew that there were any wheat fields in the city. But then, Philadelphia sprawls some 20 miles along its greatest diameter. The farmers were on the job. They met to consider the proposition—met with the wheat growers of adjacent Bucks County.

Bread's Weight Displayed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 28—The weight of every loaf of bread sold in New York City beginning Aug. 1 must be indicated by marking the wrapper or by a sign prominently displayed in the store, according to an announcement by Mr. Jere F. Ryan, commissioner of markets.

Mrs. Roosevelt Back From Motor Trip to Canada

Says It Was One Place She Could Travel and Be Just Herself

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 28 — Just back from a 4000-mile motor trip, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt revealed yesterday that she found one place where she could go her way unrecognized and unfeted—but the place wasn't in the United States.

Describing her experiences on the Gaspe Peninsula in Canada, the President's wife said she had found a place where no one had any idea who she was even after she wrote her name in the hotel register and where her blue sport roadster attracted more attention than she did. Coming out of her car one day, she found the "whole male population of town patting it," she laughed.

Mrs. Roosevelt drove home from Chattauqua, N. Y., a distance of 380 miles, yesterday, to spend two days here before leaving tomorrow night with the President for Hyde Park. A pile of mail a foot high awaited her from readers of her new column in one of the women's magazines, in which she invited readers to write to her about their problems.

Telling how she had talked to all sorts of people, the President's wife declared that she "found everywhere a feeling of hopefulness and a desire on the part of everyone to do their best to help along a normal recovery." She said she was especially impressed by the fact that, "American people do not expect things to fall in their laps, but feel that they have to work for them."

In Quebec, Mrs. Roosevelt spoke French to the natives and found them hopeful for the economic recovery of the United States because they felt it would aid their country in getting back to normal.

Staying over night at a tourist home in Maine after she had run away from an official welcome, Mrs. Roosevelt was taken by the proprietor to inspect several potato farms. She said she was interested to find that although prices had fallen to next to nothing not one of the farmers had taken federal relief but were cutting their acreage voluntarily.

The Roosevelt family will have a partial reunion next week at Hyde Park. In addition to the President's mother, Mrs. Anna Dall will be there with her two children; John will come from his camp in New Hampshire for five days; and James and his wife and child may spend a few nights there.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, July 30

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. D. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

NEW YORK—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., WMCA, 570kc-525m.

TORONTO— First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. D. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m. W9XAA, 43.34m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-348m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. D. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

PORTLAND, Ore — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KALE, 1300kc-231m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

Ship's Safe Salvaged; Lost for 20 Years

NORFOLK, Va., July 28 (AP)—The salvage steamer Salvor steamed into port yesterday afternoon and turned over to local customs authorities a small iron safe recovered last week from the wreckage of the Ward Line steamer Merida, in 200 feet of water 60 miles off the Virginia Capes for more than 20 years.

The safe, first real reward of the more than two years spent by Capt. H. L. Bowdoin in salvage operations, may contain a fortune or a mass of water-soaked junk. The opening of the safe will await the arrival of Captain Bowdoin, who is now in New York.

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Salem Asks Which Shall Rule: Trial by Judge and Jury, Or Trial by Press and Prejudice?

(Continued from Page 1)

indictment charges the defendant with administering poison to her husband, a well-liked captain of the Peabody fire department, with fatal intent and effect; and through the woof that is being woven for the jury run the red threads of illicit love affairs. From the moment of the arrest and imprisonment of this mother of three young children, the very calmness of her extraordinary demeanor has challenged suspicion and set tongues to wagging which, in the presence of a collapse or an outcry, might have held their peace.

Perhaps self-assurance was unconsciously met with misgivings; scornful defiance from behind prison bars may have set exaggeration to racing about on free legs. The human mind loves a scandal, and Salem, never doing anything by halves, built up a sensation that overflowed its eight-acre common and looped and festooned along from Boston to New York and from Chicago to San Francisco.

Tonnage of Sensation

The tonnage of sensation going out from Salem daily has been enough to make the press wires sag. Adroit reporters representing the news services and more than 50 newspapers cover the court hearing of the deeds of persons never before heard of outside their home town. Spectators have been arriving at the courthouse at 5 a. m. to make sure of places in a courtroom that can never absorb one-tenth of those who press outside.

The police stretch ropes; they fuss and cajole and command. Mrs. Costello, outwardly smiling and disdainful by turns, walks with her uniformed guards from the curb to the courthouse door for each session through a restrained but surging sea of human beings that threatens to overflow even her brick path, all of them gaping, some of them gasping, and a few of them, notably the youngsters, scoring her with contemptuous laughter and with sober, if muttered words. During the accused woman's progress from jail to courthouse and from courthouse to jail a segment of Salem goes as utterly holiday as though a circus were winding its way.

Many another town has turned a sensational murder trial into a carnival of emotions, and Salem, in a dull summer, was willing to let itself do something it thought it hadn't done before.

Yet seasoned Salem has done that very thing before. Such is the discovery that can be pieced together from those yellowed records in the Essex Museum. Salem did it in the witch days when wondering women were being tried for their lives.

Emotion-racked men, women and children surged and molled at the doors of the Essex Street "Witch House" when witchcraft victims were having their examination in that low-ceiled upper chamber. Hissing, scornfully - laughing, mentally - demanding men and women flooded all the approaches to the trials that were held in the courthouse that once stood just around the corner from the Essex County Courthouse of today.

Literally there may have been no such thing as witches, but palpably there were such things as public hysteria and presumption of guilt that put living fire into accusation and gave deaf ears to denial until, to name an outstanding few, Bridget Bishop, inn-keeper of the ready retort, went speechless; until gentle Mary Easty passed a final blessing to her seven children and asked softly of those who condemned her to death only that another time they be more careful lest they shed innocent blood; until Martha Carrier, involved by her own terror-stricken child, uttered no further protest after Cotton Mather, as a sort of peroration, had branded her a rampant hag whom the devil had promised to make queen of hell; until Rebecca Nurse shook her sweet old head at the uselessness of combating a mad rabble's opinion and went to a mob-encircled end on Gallows Hill for which not even her fine granite monument and Whittier's chiseled apology of the ages ever can atone.

Outside the Courthouse

These discoveries I had made in the Essex Institute troubled my thoughts as I waited outside the somber courthouse where they are trying Jessie Costello for her life. When, very rigidly ticketed, I had gone up to the tense drama in the courtroom, there had been hardly more than 200 spectators waiting before the heavy red pillars of the courthouse door. Upon coming down now, half an hour ahead of the day's adjournment, I found that the audience that rested on the ropes, clung to the copings, leaned against the elms, but mainly shifted heavily from one foot to the other, had swelled to more than 1000. The crowd had grown with the clock in spite of rain.

"They ought to string her up," commented a neatly-dressed woman who might be a factory foreman's wife, but she said it with a laugh designed to show that she meant only to be just, not catty. "Huh! Who's hanging dimples and black eyes these days?" demanded a man in a knickerbocker suit. The woman had not addressed the golfer, but the sally and the comeback threw their neighbors into a merry peal that brought one of the men in brass-buttoned, long-coated blue uniforms on the run.

"Shut up or clear out!" ordered the policeman. "Whatcha trying to do—miscarry justice? Don't you know you're disturbing them up there? If the judge wants you to tell it to the jury, he'll be sending you a summons."

In that sea of people I could pick out so few professional loafers that they counted hardly at all. There were more women than men. They were mostly neatly-dressed women of the middle class. Yet just when I had concluded that sensation had no power to penetrate among the Georgian Colonial houses of Essex and Chestnut Streets and push its way through famous doorheads and doors, three smartly-frocked dames got out of a limousine, gave return instructions to a uniformed chauffeur, and meshed into the pack.

Plates of Six States

Cars bearing the license plates of six states, their windows framing open mouths and staring eyes, rolled, as slowly as their drivers dared, up one-way Federal Street while I was discovering that most of the devotees of free speech within my hearing dared to affirm emphatically that Mrs. Costello ought to be convicted, but that many of them dared to affirm, even more emphatically, that she never would be. She had heroic defenders, too; but if there were those who actually believed her innocent or who believed in the principle of suspending judgment and affirmation until after the jury had acted, they steadfastly held their peace.

There were fathers and mothers on the front as well as the rear fringes of the mob whose tender offspring clutched them apprehensively and impatiently by the hand. Oh, how I wondered with what statements Papa and Mama were building up patience in little Oscar or Marie.

One of the guards so curiously reminiscent of old English beadles misread a signal from within and flopped open the swinging glass doors. The crowd lost its breath and almost its feet. Then a huddle that might by now be more than 3000 strong gave a completely cooperative exhibition of muscular rigidity. A young woman behind me hissed and a policeman went to her through our sector as though he were greased. "D'you rather run home or be run in?" was all I could gather of the adjustment in the murmur that went up as the crowd recognized a false alarm.

After ten minutes of the tensest waiting I had ever seen the big moment did come. Women ruined good gowns straining across damp ropes, men showed how tall they could stand on their toes, and boys, clinging monkeylike to the red pillars, set their faces in unconscious grimaces as Mrs. Costello, a prison matron and a deputy sheriff at her back, appeared in the door.

"Isn't she pretty?" "Ain't she pretty?" "Yes, she's pretty!" "Yes, she ain't!"

A trim picture in black, she gathered herself at the top of the brief stone steps and for an instant, as half a dozen cameras clicked, turned on that radiantly provocative smile. Then, running the gantlet of those countless tomahawking eyes, she scudded like a scared rabbit down the brick path and dived, as an officer held wide the door, into the imperfect privacy of a black sedan. Officers had been busily plowing open the street and in another moment the car was loaded and under way, its jerky departure giving somehow the impression that the suddenly stirring throng was trying as with monstrous hands to hold back the sedan so that it might maltreat or admire.

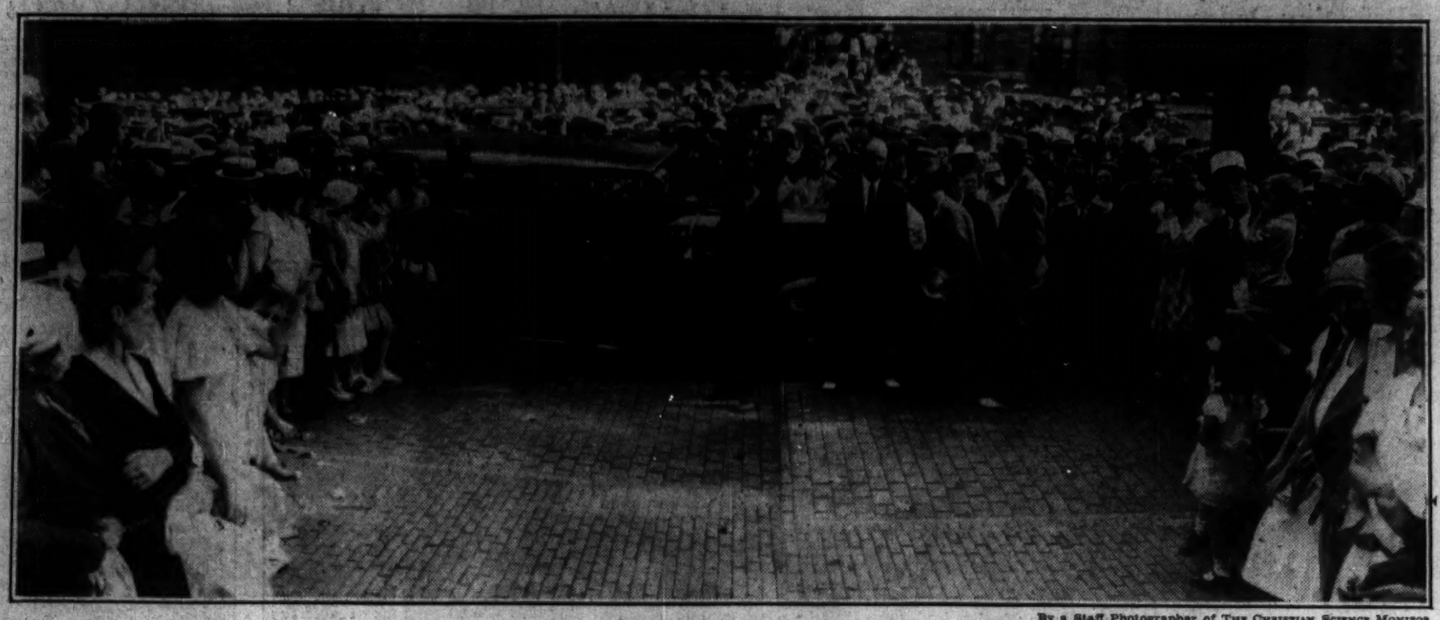
Back to the Witch Trials

My thoughts flooded back to the witch trials as I watched that black auto careening off at a gait which must bring it within 10 minutes, if it did not turn out of one-way Federal Street, to the foot of Gallows Hill.

Salem the seasoned—Salem the famous, which influences other cities by what it says and does—needs no champion to shield it from the charge that its people would wittingly jeopardize the rights of a woman defendant facing a capitally-serious offense. Neither would they wittingly jeopardize the rights of the law which alone must defend society. But it is of unwitting jeopardy that Salem, as itself and as symbol of many a trusting sister city, needs to be reminded. Sensation feeds on fancies, fancies unrebuffed become approving or condemning thoughts, and thoughts are living, forceful things.

Thoughts are things, and they can turn idle or calculating gossip into claims that sound as true as holy writ. Thoughts are things, and they can spin the hemp of dim suspicion into strands to tighten about a human throat. Thoughts are things, and they can cleave through guarded walls to set upon a jury box a mental pressure that will make the scales of justice weigh awry. A pale defendant might unjustly lose her life; the patient law might lose collection of a forfeit lawfully due. The jurors called to do the trying may themselves become the tried. Can they stand unbiased judges of the fact, holding clean between deserts of prisoner and deserts of law, if mental pressure, witting or unwitting, is raised to mighty voltage and focused daily through those human transformers banked outside the courthouse door?

Curious Thousands Render Advance Verdicts Outside Salem Courthouse



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Avid, Talkative Crowd Banked Daily for Glimpse of Defendant

"There were fathers and mothers on the front as well as the rear fringes of the mob whose tender offspring clutched them apprehensively and impatiently by the hand. Oh, how I wondered with what statements Papa and Mama were building up patience in little Oscar or Marie."

Curley Presses Huntington Avenue Subway Proposal

Bronzed by the Italian sun and the breezes of the Mediterranean, Mayor James M. Curley yesterday returned to his desk at City Hall after an absence of six weeks, during which he got intimate glimpses of "the grandeur that was Rome."

His first act was to set in motion the wheels of the reconstruction enterprise which is calculated to employ 3000 men for three years and save the taxpayers about $700,000 a year. This project is the long-contemplated building of the Huntington Avenue subway from Copley Square to Longwood Avenue. The Mayor is pressing for action. The necessary draft for presentation to the city council is ready and will be submitted at a meeting of the council.

Today the Mayor will confer with Mr. James L. Richards, head of the board of directors of the Boston Elevated Railway, and with other officials to insure coöperation between the city and the Elevated. The project, which is estimated to cost about $8,500,000, is part of the State building program under the National Recovery Act whereby the Federal Government provides a portion of the cost of constructive enterprises.

When Mayor Curley arrived at his desk, there was a cardboard miniature of City Hall awaiting him. The artist was Frank Fagundes of the South End, Boston. On top of the structure were two American flags, one at either end and in the center was a medallion of His Honor the Mayor.

'Page One Stories' Echo World War

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—Nineteen years ago today certain officials dipped their pens in ink and wrote the headlines for today's newspapers.

The ink, flowing in tiny stream on parchment, gushed to a mighty torrent on the front pages of the world—heralding the outbreak of the World War.

The headlines, black as woe, told of Austria-Hungary declaring war on Serbia on July 28, 1914, of Russia ordering a mobilization the next day; then of the others jumping in.

Today that ink still splashes on page one. A count shows that of all the headlines on front pages of New York morning dailies today 70 per cent deal with subjects which have been traced—directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by one savant or another—back to the World War.

Emerson College Adds School of Radiocasting

A basement studio, sound proofed, and fitted with complete radiocasting apparatus, is the latest development at Emerson College. In adding a radio course to its curriculum which avoids the merely theoretical and colorful trends of modern radio instruction and offers a detailed study of the subject, Emerson leads the way for Massachusetts institutions in this field.

Through a large plate glass window in one side of the studio the class of 100 pupils who have registered for the course will be able to study the intimate details of radiocasting, combining theory and practice and covering the entire field from the processes involved through to its possibilities as a profession. The course will be held under the instruction of Mr. Arthur F. Edes, Boston radio impresario.

Alabama Educator Proposes Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., July 28—In an address before the Alabama Press Association here this week Dr. A. F. Harmon, Alabama's superintendent of education, advocated revolutionary changes in the administration of the state's educational system.

In his talk Dr. Harmon proposed the following major changes:

That the state superintendent of education could succeed himself.

That there be two boards of education, one for higher education, one for public schools.

Abolition of the "fallible and indefensible" standards of admission to higher institutions of learning.

The state superintendent made clear his stand on the subject of succession by the state superintendent. "There should be a law authorising the appointment by the state board of education of a state superintendent of education to serve at the pleasure of the board, and that the state superintendent of education may be selected by the board as the president of this university (University of Alabama) by its board of trustees—on basis of qualifications for the position and without regard to residence."

Carolina Democrats Refuse to Back Repeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DARLINGTON, S. C.—Although they are great believers in the Democratic Party, hundreds of South Carolinians are refusing to vote for President Roosevelt's program of repeal. They believe that the issue is a moral one, an issue in which politics is a second consideration.

This expresses the viewpoint of a large South Carolina element, which does not feel that it sacrifices allegiance to the Democratic Party in voting for prohibition.

Events

Final Esplanade Concert, 8:30

Fifth Hungarian Dance ..... Brahms
Second Movement, Symphony No. 2 ..... Beethoven
Largo from the Opera, "Xerxes" ..... Handel
(Solo violin: Mr. Elcus)
Overture to "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
Dance of the Hours from "La Gioconda" ..... Ponchielli
Andante Cantabile, from String Quartet, Op. 11 ..... Tchaikovsky
Waltz, "España" ..... Waldteufel
"American Fantasy" ..... Victor Herbert

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Island of Doom," 1:00, 2:45, 4:35, 6:25, 8:15, 10:05 p. m.
Loew's State—"Another Language," 12:25, 2:30, 5:15, 7:40, 10:05 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Eskimo Life in the Far North," 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Women's Republican Club of Essex County: Clambake and speaking program, Raymond's, Amesbury, 1:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Island of Doom," 1:00, 2:45, 4:35, 6:25, 8:15, 10:05 p. m.
Loew's State—"Another Language," 12:25, 2:30, 5:15, 7:40, 10:05 p. m.

For exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; little change in temperature.

Maine and New Hampshire: Local thundershowers this afternoon or tonight; Saturday generally fair; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Saturday, preceded by local thundershowers this afternoon; much cooler in north portion tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest shifting to west winds and mostly overcast weather; probably showers over extreme north portion tonight; Saturday fair.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	72	74	Montreal	72	80
Bismarck	74	98	Nantucket	68	74
Boston	75	77	New Orleans	76	78
Buffalo	72	76	New York	70	80
Calgary	50	92	Norfolk, Va.	70	78
Charleston	84	92	North Platte	62	84
Chicago	70	86	Philadelphia	70	78
Cincinnati	70	84	Phoenix, Ariz.	86	110
Denver	58	92	Pittsburgh	66	82
Eastport, Me.	60	68	Portland, Me.	62	78
Hatteras	72	88	Raleigh	76	86
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m. July 27	76	86	St. Louis	72	84
Helena, Mont.	54	94	Minneapolis	72	92
Huron, S. D.	66	104	Salt Lake City	78	100
Jacksonville	80	94	San Francisco	54	72
Kansas City	74	86	Santa Fe, N.M.	56	80
Key West	84	90	Seattle	54	70
Los Angeles	70	86	Tampa	76	92
Memphis	74	76	Washington	70	78
Miami, Fla.	82	86	Dodge City	64	90
			Williston, N.D.	76	98

A—9 a. m. July 28.
B—Maximum July 27.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 4:04 p. m., Saturday 4:26 a. m.
Height of tides 9.5 feet, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:38 p. m.

Pudding Stone Inn

Why go far? When near by there is a secluded place in the woods, amid big trees with view entrancing. There is in the neighborhood a glen, a waterfall, bathing, golf, tennis and canoeing on a charming river. Write for folder.
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He Was 76 but Sought to Learn Piano So He Could Strike Chords of Dvorak

"Let me get at it; oh, let me get at it," cried the pupil of 76 as the chords of Dvořák and Tchaikovsky resounded through the room, at his teacher's touch on the piano. It was his first music lesson, and his trembling, eager fingers, extended toward the keyboard, expressed the hunger for music which had led him to enroll in the Boston University extension course in piano lessons for adults.

This and other touching incidents were related by Miss Margaret Anderton yesterday to the pupils of Mrs. M. H. Bowman, who is conducting a lecture course on piano methods at the college of music. Miss Anderton is associate editor of the magazine, the Musician.

During the five years which she has devoted to the university extension course in teaching adults to play the piano she has come in contact with some 2000 men and women, between the ages of 18 and 80, just beginning the study. Among them have been many business men, office clerks, stenographers, doctors, editors, flappers, matrons; those who could not read a note, and those who had a mere smattering in childhood.

Most of them, Miss Anderton stated, had only 15 minutes a day for practice. This did not discourage her, however. With a heart full of sympathy for the music-hungry, she worked out a system which would eliminate technique, as it is generally understood, and the customary drill and finger exercises. She substituted for the latter a series of light gymnastics to stretch the muscles of the hand and make the fingers flexible. There are some advantages, she observed, in teaching the adult, for he brings to his first lesson developed intelligence, the experience of maturity, and large hands, which, if a trifle stiff, are ready to make big sounds.

The "rising tide of musical study," as Miss Anderton called it, is something which has been swelled considerably by the recent years of economic failure. "There is a longing," she stated, "for some interest that will enrich the people's lives instead of enriching their pocketbooks. Leisure, you see, is an amazingly new thing to men and women in this country, most of whom are brought up to work very hard.

"They have realized lately how inadequate is the present system to care for needs which are outside the material. There is a very evident rising tide of desire for musical study, for learning to play on a musical instrument."

At one time she found herself with a class of 185, all waiting to take a piano lesson, and perforce she had to split it up. Finding that the majority of her pupils were eager to learn to play "Going Home," she worked out a very simple arrangement of the Dvořák Largo from which it was originally taken.

For the two or three young men who wished to play jazz she extracted from the jazz what seemed to her the best that was in it, and gave them that, although at the same time she gently led them to develop a taste for the finer and more enduring in musical composition.

It is not an easy task, she admitted, but one which is infinitely worth while, because it unlocks the very gateway to music for hundreds who have been denied it all their lives.

Four-H Club Dedicated At College in Amherst

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., July 28—The Farley Four-H Club building, first of its kind to be erected on a college campus and named for Mr. George L. Farley, state club leader, was dedicated at Massachusetts State Agricultural College yesterday as a feature of the farm and home week program. Dr. Hugh P. Baker, president, explained the advantages of the building in furthering the work of the boys' and girls' clubs that send representatives to Camp Gilbert.

Mr. Arthur W. Gilbert, commissioner of agriculture from Massachusetts, presented a stone that has been part of a walk for curies on the Gilbert farm in West Brookfield to be set at the front entrance. The building was erected through voluntary gifts by club members and their friends.

Wheat Acreage Pledge Has Violation Penalty

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—A farmer who signs an agreement to reduce his wheat acreage and fails to live up to it after receiving pay for doing so will be in danger of going out of the farming business.

In the contract he signs there will be a provision, now being put into final form, that will give farm administrators a claim against the farm for the amount paid in case of non-fulfilment of the contract by the grower. It will have the effect of a lien on the farm.

Typically American, Wadsworth Says Of Recovery Measure

"A typical American plan—this drive to accomplish nation-wide results in the shortest time," is the way Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, sums up the "experiment" of President Roosevelt in his National Industrial Recovery Act.

"We have done these things before and with extraordinary success in war and welfare campaigns. To apply the plan to overcoming unemployment and getting the industries started again is an opportunity that everyone will welcome," he stated as he plunged vigorously into the great task of promoting in this section reëmployment under the N. I. R. A.

"Everybody's in the frame of mind where they're going to play the game. The problem is to get volume which has been so slow that overhead absorbed about everything. Great indirect benefits will accrue including more bank clearings, and larger movement of freight by rail and motortruck.

"All Europe is talking about the necessity of rising prices, but Roosevelt is the only man coming forward with a promising plan—novel to anything ever tried in Europe. One thing clearly established at the London Conference, if nothing more, was the universal need of higher prices, but nobody had any constructive or definite plan until President Roosevelt came forward with his present experiment.

"That's one thing I like about President Roosevelt. He does not say that this is the way it will be done, but rather that we will try this way. The people are more willing now to coöperate than at any time since the World War. It is a four-month experiment to which individuals, firms and manufacturers contribute in the form of hearty coöperation and support. It is a plan. We have been plan-less for a long while.

"It has been suggested that boycotting will be used to force employers to adopt measures which they are unable to adopt at once because of special conditions; but this misinterprets the spirit of this movement. To turn this movement in any such direction could only have unfortunate results and would be quite contrary to what is intended."

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Banish cooking odors
Why apologize to your guests when kitchen odors permeate the house? Light an Egyptian candle. Its delightful fragrance dispels all odors of cooking. Minimizes odors of fresh paint, varnish, oil cloth, linoleum. Freshens and sweetens the air. 16 Candles with handy holder 25c. At your druggist—or mailed direct for 30c.
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Spanish pot roast, new spinach, brown potatoes, rolls and butter.
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Over a Million Meals Weekly
A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT

Sarah Palfrey To Face Helen Jacobs in Final

Mangin and Shields Meet for Men's Singles Title at Seabright Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 28—The forty-sixth annual invitation lawn tennis tournament of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club was brought up to the final matches in the four leading events yesterday, with only one of the last year winners still in the running. Helen Hull Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., three times a previous winner, in 1928, 1929 and 1932, reached the final round in brilliant style, by defeating her fellow Californian, Josephine N. Cruickshank, of Santa Ana, 6—3, 6—1, and will oppose Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, on Saturday. Miss Palfrey also displayed her finest skill in eliminating Baroness Levi of New York, 6—4, 6—0.

Parker Bows to Mangin

Frank A. Parker of Milwaukee, United States claycourt champion, failed to maintain his record of success in the men's singles, when he encountered Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., in the semifinal round, and with Mangin playing his finest controlled tennis, both from forecourt and backcourt, the 17-year-old player was defeated by a score of 6—3, 7—5. Mangin was much more accurate in gauging the lines of the court, making 15 outs to 30 for Parker, while placements went in favor of Mangin, 23 to 16. Only late in the second set, when Parker ran three games in a row, to overcome Mangin's lead, and lead in turn, 5—4, was the younger player able to stand against the power of Mangin. But Mangin soon steadied, and ran out the match with the loss of only one more point.

Francis X. Shields, as at Huntington, will be the opponent of Mangin in the final this afternoon, as he defeated Bryan M. Grant Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., in a hard-fought battle of three sets, 6—8, 6—4, 6—3. The little Georgian gave Shields much-needed practice in backhand shots, which is his weakest point, by hammering three-quarters of his drives to that side, but Shields managed to keep going and finally his opponent was compelled to slow down a bit, and the tall Davis Cup player emerged victor.

Doubles Final Saturday

Shields and Parker, and Mangin, paired with Sidney B. Wood Jr., will be the men's doubles finalists tomorrow, when the tourney will be concluded. The first pair had an easy task to reach the finals, as their opponents, Sam Lee and Hal Surface, failed to maintain the skillful play by which they defeated last-year winners, Robert Bryan and John MacDiarmid, in the preceding round. The score was 6—3, 6—4. But Wood and Mangin required three sets of closely fought tennis before they eliminated another southern pair, Karl F. Kamrath and Wilmer M. Hines, by a score of 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.

The women's doubles, scheduled for this afternoon, will also bring California against Boston, as Alice I. Marble and Josephine Cruickshank will oppose Virginia B. Rice and Marjorie L. Sachs. Both teams reached the finals on Wednesday.

Women's Singles—Semifinal Round

Helen H. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., 6—3, 6—1.

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Baroness Levi, New York, 6—4, 6—0.

Men's Singles—Semifinal Round

Francis X Shields, New York, defeated Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., 6—8, 6—4, 6—3.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, Wis., 6—3, 7—5.

Men's Doubles—Semifinal Round

Shields and Parker defeated Sam Lee and Hal Surface, 6—3, 6—4.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., and Mangin defeated Karl F. Kamrath and Wilmer M. Hines, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.

Maxwell Marston Is Five Times Medalist

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 28 (AP)—Maxwell Marston of Philadelphia, five-times champion, became a five-times medalist yesterday in the fourteenth annual Shenecossett Invitation Golf Tournament.

The veteran Philadelphian, who retired the Shenecossett cup in 1929 and returned it for further competition as the Marston-Shenecossett trophy, led a field of 70 entries with a score of 37—33—70, 2 under par.

Marston picked up four birdies during the 18-hole round, but went over par on two holes and barely missed an eight-foot putt on the eighteenth, costing him a chance to equal his own course record of 67.

Hagen and Shute to Play

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 28 (AP)—C. Ben Johnson, chairman of the Milwaukee committee sponsoring the national tournament of Professional Golfers Association, said yesterday that Denny Shute, British open champion, and Walter C. Hagen, would play in the P. G. A. event here Aug. 8. Johnson said he received a cablegram from Hagen Wednesday night stating that their English tour would end July 28, and that they would sail for America the same night. Both players had been reported as saying they would not be present.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	70	46	.603
Portland	68	47	.591
Hollywood	68	47	.591
Los Angeles	66	48	.579
Oakland	52	61	.460
Missions	48	69	.410
San Francisco	45	70	.391
Seattle	42	71	.372

Results July 27

San Francisco 10, Oakland 5.
Seattle 3, Missions 2.
Hollywood 3, Portland 2.
Sacramento 8, Los Angeles 7.

Gymnastic Tourney in Germany

STUTTGART, Ger., July 28 (AP)—Swiss, American and Argentine turners were among the first hundred winners in the national gymnastic competition which opened Wednesday and continued through the week. Eugene Mack of Basle, Olympic winner and world champion, gained fourth place in the decathlon, placing with five other members of the team from Switzerland, while Bruno Walwis of Passaic, N. J., placed twelfth in nine events.

English Girl Quits Channel

BOULOGNE, France, July 28 (AP)—Sunny Lowry, an English girl, abandoned an attempt to swim the English Channel at 1:32 a. m. today when she encountered a storm 10 miles off the French coast. The swimmer had been in the water six hours, having started from Cape Gris Nez. She returned to Boulogne in a tow boat.

Carl Hubbell Wins Sixteenth Victory Defeating Dodgers

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	58	36	.659
Chicago	53	43	.552
Pittsburgh	52	43	.547
St. Louis	49	45	.521
Boston	47	47	.500
Philadelphia	39	55	.429
Cincinnati	41	55	.427
Brooklyn	37	53	.411

Results July 27

New York 2, Brooklyn 0.
Pittsburgh 2, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 3.
Philadelphia 4, Boston 3.
Philadelphia 2, Boston 1.

Carl Hubbell extended his string of scoreless innings to 38 1-3 yesterday at the Polo Grounds, when he pitched the New York Giants to a 2-to-0 triumph over the Brooklyn Dodgers in a National League baseball game. This morning the Giants are five full games ahead of the Chicago Cubs in the battle for pennant honors. It was Hubbell's sixteenth victory of the 1933 season and his eighth shutout. The Dodgers collected only four singles, three of them by Joe Hutcheson, rookie outfielder. Hubbell's single drove in Ryan with the deciding run in the seventh. O'Doul led the New York attack with two doubles and a single.

Larry French pitched his usual game yesterday and the Pittsburgh Pirates defeated Chicago, 2 to 0. The tall left-hander kept six safeties well scattered and struck out five men. Charlie Root pitched well for the Cubs, but could not keep pace with French. Traynor singled in the second inning, went to second when Piet walked and scored on Grace's double. Vaughan's triple and Traynor's second single accounted for the other Pittsburgh run in the sixth.

The St. Louis Cardinals tightened their grip on fourth place in the standing by scoring two runs in the ninth inning yesterday against Cincinnati, and winning 4 to 3. The Cards touched Bob Smith for 11 hits in eight innings, but could score only twice. However, they got to him in the ninth and drove him to the showers. Successive singles by Martin, Watkins, Frisch and Crawford let in the tying and winning runs. Manager Frankie Frisch made four hits for the Cardinals, while Bottomley drove out a homer for the Reds.

The Phillies produced two timely home runs, one in each game, to take both ends of a doubleheader yesterday from the Boston Braves, 4 to 3 and 2 to 1. Harry McCurdy, a pinch hitter, made the first circuit drive in the seventh inning of the opener with a man on base. The smash tied the score and came while Huck Betts was pitching. Ben Cantwell pitched two-hit ball for the Braves in the second game, but both of these hits came in the seventh inning and were good for two runs. Klein singled, was forced by Hurst and then Schulmerich hit into the left field bleachers for a home run. The score by innings:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	x	2	5	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2

Batteries—Hubbell and Richards; Mungo and Lopez. Umpires—Stark and Rigler. Time—1h. 48m.

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	x	2	8	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0

Batteries—French and Grace; Root and Hartnett. Umpires—Quigley, Pfirman and Klem. Time—1h. 32m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	15	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	6	3	5	1

Batteries—Vance, Dean and Wilson; Smith, Rixey and Hemsley, Manion. Winning pitcher—Dean. Losing pitcher—Smith. Umpires—McGrew and Magerkurth. Time—2h. 16m.

At Philadelphia

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	6	x	4	12	0
Boston	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	0

Batteries—Holley, Collins and Davis; Betts, Brandt and Hogan, Hargrave. Winning pitcher—Holley. Losing pitcher—Betts. Umpires—Barr, Moran and Reardon. Time—1h. 41m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	x	2	2	1
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	2

Batteries—Moore and Davis; Cantwell and Hargrave. Umpires—Moran, Reardon and Barr. Time—1h. 28m.

Jack Wright Says He's Through With Singles

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 28 (AP)—Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr. says he finished with singles play in tournament tennis and he sounds as though he might mean it this time.

"I don't mind doubles," the 31-year-old Davis Cup player, said. "That's fun. But singles involves a terrific amount of hard work and I'm not as young as I used to be. I haven't had time to practice and there would be a good chance of some youngster playing confidently after a summer of tournament tennis, beating me in an early round.

"Some years ago I watched Willard Crocker, one of the greatest players Canada ever produced, trying to stage a comeback in a Montreal tournament after a long layoff. He was beaten by a comparative unknown, and the spectators booed him, called him names, said he was a quitter. I promised myself then and there I would never leave myself open to such treatment."

Wright announced his retirement from competitive tennis a year ago but played with Canada's 1933 Davis Cup team both against Cuba and the United States.

Miss Gorham Wins Final

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 28 (AP)—Elizabeth Gorham of Buffalo yesterday won the women's singles championship of the twenty-first annual Lake Placid Club tennis tournament, defeating Margaret Cluett of Troy in a hard-fought final. Beaten 3—6 in the first set, Miss Gorham rallied to win the next two sets, 6—4, 6—3 and conquer the Troy girl, to whom she was runner-up in the New England championships. Miss Gorham was much steadier once she hit her stride on the second set. H. Holbrook Hyde of Hartford, Conn., earned the right to meet Albert Horton 3d of Providence, R. I., in the men's singles final by his semifinal victory yesterday over Charles Lockhart of Pittsburgh, Penna. The scores were 6—1, 5—7, 6—3. Hyde later paired with John R. Gow of Simesbury, Conn., to win the doubles championship from George Foster of Bridgeport, Conn., and Lockhart, 6—4, 6—1, 6—3.

Miss Krakower Wins in Bronx

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 28—Florence Krakower, unseeded, defeated Gertrude Shakhat, No. 3 player, 6—4, 6—4, in the final round for the Bronx public parks tennis championship at Crontona Park yesterday. Miss Krakower will represent the Bronx in the United States public parks tennis tournament in Central Park on Aug. 7. Jean Sagat, former Bronx women's singles champion, paired with Mrs. Jeanette Diamond Weiner to win the Bronx doubles championship. Miss Sagat and Mrs. Weiner defeated Ida Cohen and Janet Kravitz, 6—2, 6—3, and will play in the nationals.

Canadian Water Swept By Buffalo West Sides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., July 28—Oarsmen representing the West Side Club of Buffalo practically swept the waters of the old Welland Canal here yesterday, the opening day of the annual Royal Canadian Henley regatta. There were four finals on the program and the West Sides won three of them as well as qualifying in the three preliminary heats of four other events. The West Side's 140-pound junior four started the club off auspiciously by winning its heat and then the semifinal, and two hours later the same quartette came back to be the stern end of an eight which won its heat in the 140-pound junior eights.

Another Buffalo four won two finals, taking the junior fours and later repeating in the 150-pound junior fours. There were no qualifying heats in either of these two events. The West Sides also won their heat in the junior eights and F. Wendle won his heat in the junior singles. The only Buffalo entrant to take backwash from any of his rivals was E. Konrad, who finished third in his heat of the junior singles, thereby failing to qualify.

The only other final yesterday was the quarter-mile dash in which Joe Wright of Toronto Argonauts won by a comfortable margin, after a sprint, from John Durnan of Toronto Dons. This was a two-man race as P. L. Brower of Washington, D. C., withdrew to remain fresh for his heat in the association singles, which he won. The summary:

140-Pound Junior Fours

First Heat—Won by Buffalo West Sides (P. Bombleini, N. Buscaglia, W. Rupp and C. Ryan); Hamilton Leanders, second; Toronto Argonauts, third. Time—7m. 35.5s. (First two qualified.)

Second Heat—Won by St. Catharines (R. Cline, G. Fitzpatrick, W. Radford and E. Stimer); Brockville, second; Toronto Dons, third. Time—7m. 51.4s. (First two qualified.)

Final—Won by Buffalo West Sides; Brockville, second; St. Catharines, third. Time—7m. 21s.

Junior Singles

First Heat—Won by F. Wendle, Buffalo West Sides; C. Liddell, Hamilton Leanders, second; W. Reid, Toronto Argonauts, third. Time—8m. 8s. (First two qualified).

Second Heat—Won by J. Price, Brockville; B. Desleroq, Detroit, second; E. Konrad, Buffalo West Sides, third. Time—8m. 20s. (First two qualified).

Junior Fours, Final—Won by Buffalo West Sides (J. Fiore, R. Coleman, L. Hardy and E. Swanson); Hamilton Leanders, second; Toronto Dons, third. Time—7m. 8s.

140-Pound Junior Eights

First Heat—Won by Buffalo Westsides (N. Nelepat, T. Burke, E. Burke, B. Cunningham, P. Bombleini, N. Buscaglia, W. Rupp, C. Ryan, W. Schmitt, Cox); Detroit, second; Toronto Argonauts, third. Time—6m. 56s. (First two qualified).

Second Heat—Won by Brockville (J. Collins, H. Collins, F. Steel, R. M. Went, T. Parkin, E. Woodcock, J. Hickling, V. Power, F. Grant, Cox); Toronto Dons, second. Time—6m. 48.4s. (First qualified).

Quarter-Mile Senior Dash (final)—Won by Joe Wright, Toronto Argonauts; John Durnan, Toronto Dons, second. Time—1m. 14.8s.

Junior Eights

First Heat—Won by Toronto Argonauts (C. H. McAddin, J. Tushingham, F. Mitcham, J. Aitken, R. McMillan, W. Harper, V. Griffiths, B. Conlin, D. Henderson, Cox); Detroit, second; University of Toronto, third. Time—7m. 50s. (First two qualified).

Second Heat—Won by Buffalo Westsides (R. Dehlinger, L. Moir, J. Green, W. Carlson, B. Bennett, T. Schaab, A. Kempff, V. McGee, R. Trueble, Cox); Ottawa, second; Toronto Dons, third. Time—7m. 47s. (First two qualified).

15-Pound Junior Fours, Final—Won by Buffalo Westsides (J. Fiore, R. Coleman, L. Hardy, E. Swanson); Hamilton Leanders, second; Toronto Argonauts, third. Time—7m. 7s.

Association Singles

First Heat—Won by P. L. Brower, Washington, D. C.; R. Ingraham, St. John, N. B., second; B. Conlin, Toronto Argonauts, third. Time—8m. 3s. (First two qualified).

Second Heat—Won by R. L. Patterson, Halifax, N. S.; D. Wallace, Halifax, second; E. Whelpton, Hamilton Leanders, third. Time—8m. 4s. (First two qualified).

West Indies Batsmen Open With 440 Runs

NEWCASTLE, Eng., July 28 (Canadian Press)—The touring West Indies cricksters ran up a first innings' total of 440 runs, one of the best of this season, in opening their two-day match with Northumberland yesterday.

At the close of play Northumberland had tallied 44 runs for three wickets.

The visiting batsmen had a field day at the expense of the bowlers of the powerful second-class county eleven. Da Costa topped the batting with 91 runs. Roach and E. L. Hoad, the opening batsmen, each registered 77 and all the other touring batsmen went into double figures. The score:

West Indies—First Innings	
Roach, c. Shields, b. Baxter	77
Hoad, c. Jeffrey, b. Allan	77
Wiles, c. Mackay, b. Allan	24
Grant, c. Jeffrey, b. Allan	26
Da Costa, c. Bruce, b. Allan	91
Sealey, b. Allan	16
Merry, c. Mackay, b. Allan	16
Christiani, b. Lee	38
Achong, run out	23
Valentine, c. and b. Baxter	46
Griffith, not out	13
Extras	3
Total	440
Northumberland—First Innings	
Mackay, c. Achong, b. Griffith	14
Bruce, c. Grant, b. Griffith	16
Ord, c. Merry, b. Valentine	9
Shield, not out	0
Extras	5
Total (three wickets)	44

Cliff Bolton's Hit Enables Senators To Put Out Yanks

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	60	32	.652
New York	56	35	.624
Philadelphia	47	47	.500
Cleveland	47	50	.485
Detroit	46	49	.484
Chicago	43	51	.457
Boston	42	51	.452
St. Louis	36	62	.367

Results July 27

Washington 3, New York 2 (15 innings).
Boston 6, Philadelphia 5.
Cleveland 9, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 10, Detroit 9 (12 innings).

Cliff Bolton, third string catcher on the Washington staff, produced a pinch-hit single in the tenth inning yesterday with the bases full and gave his mates a 3-to-2 victory over the New York Yankees. This hit put the Senators two full contests ahead of the Yanks in the race for honors in the American League. Walter Stewart had pitched shutout ball for Washington until the eighth, when he weakened and was replaced by Jack Russell. The Yanks tied the score in the ninth with Russell working, but could not do a thing in the tenth. A pass to Manager Joe Cronin, Schulte's sacrifice, passes to Kuhel and Dave Harris, filled the bases in the tenth and set the stage for Bolton's single.

St. Louis and Detroit pounded the ball to all corners of Navin Field yesterday, with the Browns the winners, 10 to 9. The Tigers used four pitchers in an effort to curb the slugging Browns, while Wells and Hadley worked for the winners. The Browns took an early lead, but could not hold it. They also put across a run in the tenth only to have the Tigers tie the score again in their half of the inning. Levey's double, scoring Shea, gave the Browns their winning run in the twelfth. Greenberg of Detroit hit a home run.

The Boston Red Sox combined effective pitching with timely batting yesterday at Fenway Park and defeated Philadelphia, 6 to 2, in the series opener. The triumph put the Sox within half a game of sixth place in the standing. Dusty Rhodes went the route in the box for Boston and, although touched for 14 hits, came through beautifully in the pinches. The Athletics had 12 men left on the bases. The Red Sox collected 13 safeties, Smead Jolley leading the attack with four out of four. Walters hit a homer in the first inning. Jimmy Foxx hit his twenty-ninth of the season for the A's.

Monte Pearson of Cleveland limited the Chicago White Sox to five hits yesterday and handed that club its eighth straight defeat by the score of 9 to 1. The White Sox put across one run in the first inning, but after that didn't get a runner past second base. The Indians batted Milton Gaston, who started for Chicago, out of the box in the second inning. Averill, Knickerbocker and Oulliber each made three hits for the Tribe. Boss made two hits and drove in four runs. The scores by innings:

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—3	7	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—2	7	1

Batteries—Stewart, Russell and Sewell; Ruffing and Dickey. Winning pitcher—Russell. Umpires—Moriarty, Geisel and Summers. Time—3h. 14m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	x	6	13	1
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	14	0

Batteries—Rhodes and Ferrell; Cain, Mahaffey and Cochrane. Losing pitcher—Cain. Umpires—McGowan and Ormsby. Time—1h. 56m.

At Detroit

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	1	1	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	—10	17	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	0—	9	15	6

Batteries—Wells, Hadley and Shea; Marberry, Frasier, Herring, Hogsett and Hayworth, Desautels. Winning pitcher—Hadley. Losing pitcher—Hogsett. Umpires—Dinneen, Kolls and Hildebrand. Time—3h. 1m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	0—	9	14	0
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	5	2

Batteries—Pearson and Pytlak; Gaston, Haid, Kimsey, Faber and Berry. Losing pitcher—Gaston. Umpires—Owens and Van Grafan. Time—1h. 47m.

Kozak 'Blew Up' Bidding For Second L. I. Title

LONG BEACH, N. Y., July 28 (AP)—Bidding for his second successive Long Island open golf championship, Walter Kozak of Pomonok "blew up" on the final round, took a 78 and let Willie Klein of Wheatley Hills gallop away with the prize with a 72-hole total of 296.

Trailing the champion by five strokes after the third round, Klein toured the Lido Country Club's course in 72 strokes on the last round to nip Kozak at the wire by one stroke, the Pomonok star winding up with 297 after leading the field at the end of every one of the first three rounds.

Wiffy Cox of Dyker Beach and Joe Turnesa of Old Belle Claire finished in a tie for third place at 299, a stroke ahead of Jimmy Hines of Timber Point. Charles J. Mayo Sr. of Lido was sixth at 302, and Walter Scheiber of Hillcrest, newly crowned Metropolitan P. G. A. champion, wound up in a tie for seventh position with Henri Ciuci, Fresh Meadow, and Bill Mehlhorn, Dyker Beach, at 304.

Total of 580 Amateurs to Bid For U. S. Golf Title Held by Canadian

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—Entries for the national amateur golf championship total 580, only 20 fewer than last year, according to an announcement yesterday.

All except C. Ross Somerville of Canada, the defending titleholder, must play in the sectional qualifying competition, to be held simultaneously Aug. 8 in 22 districts.

The qualifiers, numbering somewhere between 150 and 165, will start in the championship play at the Kenwood Country Club, Cincinnati, Sept. 11.

The metropolitan New York district with 83 candidates for 22 qualifying places, tops the sectional list, followed by Chicago with 72 and Cincinnati with 60 entries.

While the East and Midwest are more strongly represented than usual, the Pacific coast's three qualifying centers have posted only 34 entries to contest for six places.

The final number of qualifiers depends upon how many of the 15 "additional district entries" make the grade. These players will attempt to qualify in a district other than their own.

Their performances will not affect the district quotas, but in order to get into the championship they must equal or better the last qualifying score in the district in which they compete.

Prescott S. Bush, chairman of the U. S. G. A. championship committee, made public the following list of district entries, qualifying places allowed and courses over which play will be held:

District.	Ent.	Pl.	Course
Boston	39	10	Brae Burn
New York	83	22	Siwanoy
Washington	47	13	Whitemarsh Val.
Philadelphia	44	12	Columbia
Atlantic	9	3	Atlantic A. C.
Dallas	13	5	Brook Hollow
Pittsburgh	16	5	Oakmont
Cleveland	27	7	Kirtland
Detroit	18	5	Oakland Hills
Chicago	72	18	Bob O'Link
Minneapolis	7	2	Minneapolis G. C.
St. Louis	8	2	Sunset Hills
Kansas City	26	7	Missions Hills
Denver	21	5	Cherry Hills
Los Angeles	6	2	Riviera
San Francisco	9	2	The Olympic Club
Portland, Ore.	6	2	Tacoma C. & C. C.
Omaha	20	5	Omaha Field Club
Cincinnati	60	15	The Camargo Club
Buffalo	19	5	Meadowbrook
Nashville	4	1	Belle Meade
Honolulu	3	1	Waialae

Youngster Ends Moreland Hopes In Western Golf

Hamman Tops Texan 1 Up in Second Round With 74 for 18 Holes

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 28 (AP)—Gus Moreland's hopes of winning the two biggest tournaments west of the Mississippi—the Trans-Mississippi and the Western—as he did last year, were blasted in the second round of the Western amateur golf championship yesterday by a youngster he had previously beaten this year.

Leland Hamman of Waco, 22 years old, blew Moreland out of the tournament, 1 up. The Waco boy shot his way to an easy lead and repulsed Moreland's every attempt to rally. A short while ago Moreland won the Trans-Mississippi for the second year. He came to Memphis convinced of his ability to add a second Western crown to his belt, but the 74 Hamman carded yesterday was too good.

Zell Eaton, the Oklahoma City youth who won the medal yesterday was ushered out by Carl Dann Jr., of Orlando, the Florida champion, 2 up. Walter Emery, of Oklahoma City, the national intercollegiate titleholder, was carried to the twentieth green to win from Don Armstrong, of Aurora, Ill. Gene Vinson, of Meridian, the Mississippi champion, and Henry Robertson, of Oklahoma City, another state title winner, were beaten.

Vinson lost to Rodney Bliss, who won the Nebraska title a few weeks ago, 2 and 1, while Mike Roach, of St. Louis, defeated Robinson, 3 and 2.

Jack Westland, of Chicago, had the easiest match, while Charles Yates, of Atlanta, made the most spirited comeback. Westland had everything his way, defeating John Montedonico, of Memphis, 6 and 5. Yates lost the first four holes to Sam Perry, of Birmingham, a former southern champion, and turned to the last nine with the same deficit facing him. He shot the last nine holes in one over par and won on the eighteenth as Perry missed a four-foot putt.

Chasteen Harris, a former southern titleholder and the only local player left in the chase, defeated Fred Barsodi, of Houston, 5 and 3.

Dorade Wins Ocean Race of 720 Miles

COWES, Isle of Wight, July 28 (AP)—Roderick and Olin J. Stephen's American yawl Dorade today won the 720-mile ocean race from Cowes to Fastnet Rock, Ireland, and return. Dorade entered the harbor at 11:23:15 a. m., the second to finish, but her high handicap of almost 17 hours gave her the victory.

The British yacht Flame, sailed by Robert Somerset, finished first at 5:15:06 a. m. But she had to give Dorade almost 17 hours' handicap, and the little American yacht finishing six hours later had 11 hours' handicap to spare.

It was the second victory for Dorade in the event. After winning the ocean race from Newport to Plymouth in 1931, Dorade went on to take the Fastnet race in which American yachts finished one, two, three.

The other yachts in the race are the Americans Grenadier, owned by Henry and Sherman Morss, W. T. Barnum's Brilliant, and the other two British entries, T. P. Rose-Richard's Lexia and the Royal Engineer Club's Ilex, scratch boat.

Official announcement of Dorade's victory was withheld until all the contestants had finished.

Only Ilex had failed to finish by mid-afternoon, with Brilliant coming in third, Grenadier fourth, and Lexia fifth.

On corrected time Grenadier went into second place behind Dorade with Flame third, Brilliant fourth and Lexia fifth.

Horseshoe Titlist Is Trailing High Scorers

CHICAGO, July 28 (AP) — Things looked bad for Blair Nunamaker of Cleveland, the defending champion, today as contestants in the second qualifying squad in the national horseshoe pitching title tournament made their tosses for ringers and hubbers.

Nunamaker, winner of the past four tournaments, yesterday could do no better than 223 out of a possible 300, and did not appear likely to land among the 24 qualifiers who will meet in the eliminations Saturday, Sunday and Monday at the world's fair grounds.

C. C. David, Kansas City, Mo., winner of five national championships, led the field with 256, with Ted Allen, Alhambra, Calif., second with 244. Myrle Jackson, Kellerton, Iowa, had 243, and was followed by Fernando Isais, Los Angeles, the Mexican champion, 241, and Jim Lecky, Phoenix, Ariz., 235.

The six qualifiers in the women's division were Caroline Schultz, Harvey, Ill., 229; Mrs. Mildred Brouillette, Minneapolis, Minn., 215; Mrs. Ester James, Hastings, Mich., 215; Charlotte Schultz, Harvey, Ill., 195; Mrs. Grace Jackson, La Grange, Ill., 156, and Mrs. Charles Johnson, Milwaukee, Wis., 154.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	63	34	.636
St. Paul	59	47	.557
Minneapolis	58	47	.552
Indianapolis	50	49	.505
Toledo	50	53	.485
Louisville	48	53	.475
Milwaukee	41	59	.410
Kansas City	41	66	.383

Results July 27

Minneapolis 11, Milwaukee 8.
Milwaukee 4, Minneapolis 3.
Louisville 6, Toledo 0.
Columbus 3, Indianapolis 2.
St. Paul 3, Kansas City 1.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Knoxville	30	12	.625
New Orleans	17	14	.548
Memphis	16	15	.516
Chattanooga	17	17	.500
Birmingham	15	16	.484
Little Rock	15	16	.484
Nashville	13	16	.448
Atlanta	13	18	.419

Result July 27

Chattanooga 8, Nashville 2.
Only game played.

Indians Study White Culture But Yearn for the Old Trails

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLES A. EASTMAN—OHIYESA

"Spotlighting" Indians Today
Last of 12 Articles
Appearing on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

By TA-DE-WIN

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Into the annual August wigwam of the Mohegans of Connecticut stalked a tall Sioux, Mr. Charles A. Eastman, or as he prefers to be called Ohiyesa, his Sioux name. This wigwam or outdoor fair was in full swing. A roof of sapling boughs covered a liberal space.

At one table Mohegans were selling aprons; at another, baskets the Penobscots in Maine had sent them; at another home-made cake and candy, while at a long table in the center, the Lions Club of Norwich had just been served clam chowder and succotash and were now waiting for ice-cream sprinkled with yokeage, that delicious concoction of corn parched and ground, a process peculiar to Indians of the Atlantic coast. The Lions looked at this distinguished appearing Indian and at once seized upon him as an after luncheon speaker.

Ohiyesa explained that he would have been there earlier, as his directions from the writer had been explicit, but more at home in the deep woods than the cities he had lost his way coming down from Boston. Never having visited the Mohegans he thought this an apt time to see them.

After he had eaten a lion's share of the luncheon he graciously complied with the request of the Lions to tell them something of his life. Author of "Indian Boyhood" and "The Soul of the Indian" and representative in 1911 to the first Universal Race Congress in London, he was a most distinguished guest and an able speaker.

Just Regular Indian Boy

"When I was a boy of 15," said Ohiyesa, "I was just an ordinary Indian boy, who was taught faith, patience, self-control and the will to maintain silence, sharing the little I had and hardened by my life in the wilderness. I was content. Then my father appeared unexpectedly from captivity and wished me to be educated as a white boy. He had been educated among the whites and, sensing the passing of the buffalo, he wished his sons to learn the English language and know books, for he could see that these were the bows and arrows of the white man.

"I didn't want to go to school, but we were taught obedience and I set out on my pony and arrived at a school where I could not understand what the teacher said and where the boys of the school ridiculed my long hair. That was a day school and next I went to the great mission school of Alfred E. Riggs at Santee Agency, Nebraska, and I walked 150 miles to reach there.

"To make a long story short, I finally became the prodigal son of Dartmouth, since the college was first founded for the Indians, and I graduated from there in 1887. I went to Dartmouth hoping that others would follow, so they might become leaders of their race. In New England I found the uneducated Yankees very Indianlike in their views and habits, a people of strong character, plain spoken and opinionated."

Ohiyesa was now quoting from his book, "From Deep Woods to Civilization," which is his autobiography. Continuing his comments on New Englanders, he remarked, still quoting:

"New England students were frugal and seemed to count their barrels of potatoes and apples before they were grown. Every little brooklet was forced to do a river's work in their mills and factories."

While in Dartmouth Ohiyesa whimsically related:

"The Indian standpoint in sociology and political economy were topics of lengthy discourses in the classroom and sometimes my classmates who had failed to prepare their recitations would induce me to take up time by presenting some Indian theory of my own observation."

When in western schools Ohiyesa imagined Boston to be the home of the nation's elect and not far from the millennium and after graduating from Dartmouth he went there and he said the friends he made were of the type he expected to find in that city of culture.

"My first lecture strangely enough was given on Indian life before a group of Wellesley girls and I little thought that a daughter of mine would sometime graduate from that college. Now that my boy and girls have been educated I let them lead the life they choose, but as for me I go back to the old Indian trails whenever I can."

True to his Indian character he had had enough of the luncheon party and collecting a group including Mohegans and the writer he led the way through the woods by the Thames, following the tr

The Home Forum

Summer Long Ago

MORNING was always the best time for picking berries. It was cooler then, or perhaps it only seemed so because the sun had not yet completely seeped into every leaf and blade of grass and made the gravel on the road blistering hot. Then, too, berrying in the morning meant not having to help with other work—like picking potato bugs from the endless rows on the newly-broken land across the road, or mowing the lawn with the clattery old mower, or pulling pigweeds out of the bean rows.

Soon after breakfast we would start off, slamming the screen door behind us and swinging tin pails in the sunlight. Down the cinder drive between the cedar hedge and jack pines, down the hot road as far as Mohr's fence, then "kitty-corner" across the clover to the lane and Mohr's front gate, kept closed by a chunky iron weight hanging from a wire. Blanche and Frank Mohr usually came along, after searching through the little four-room house for misplaced hats and berry pails.

The sun glared down from a clear sky, and flashing pails seemed to gather up all the rays of light and heat. It was a lazy walk down the Culvert Hill, across the creek and the marsh with its stout lush grass, and up through the poplars to the slashing. Tall grass and clover tickled our bare legs; aspen leaves rattled like paper dollars as we passed.

* * *

As berries went, gooseberries were the most fun to pick. They usually grew in the shade, back from the old Hill Road and the hazel brush. The ground was moist there and brown with old leaves, except for occasional clumps of long-legged grass and curly-tipped bracken and green velvet moss that covered the fallen logs or spotted the sides of stumps. In spite of the mosquitoes that always sizzed around our ears, we liked picking gooseberries. They never "squashed down" like other berries; and, if you had a "spill," they could be found easily—firm and unbruised, like little green marbles—among the leaves that were matted down in layers over the ground. Of course, some of the berries were full of prickers, and the bushes themselves were barbed, but there was a way of holding the branches at the end and bending them down gently so they wouldn't scratch.

Picking wild red raspberries—little thimbles fitted over stubby white fingers—meant staying in the sun and getting into the most terrifying "jack pots." The nicest berries always seemed to grow in the most inaccessible places, close up around rotting stumps or in the middle of brush piles. Always in a raspberry patch there was the cracking of dry branches underfoot, the moan of soggy old logs, the crash of brush, the snapping of twigs. And more than once the pail tipped and berries spilled in places where they were impossible to find again. Flies crawled over our hot arms, bees swung dangerously close to our ears, and deer-flies circled round and round our heads like things possessed. And through it all the sun beat down into the slashing, making the air heavy with summer.

Worse than anything else, though, was the way the raspberries joggled down over the layer of leaves in the bottom of the pail—the way they "sank." No matter how heaped our pails were when we left the patch, there was never a heap when we got home, and the bottom berries were always crushed quite out of shape and soaked in rich purple-red juice.

Blueberries came with late summer, when the sun was beginning to lose some of its blaze. And, mostly, they grew in the shade—either on the sandy, needle-covered ground under the jack pines and spruces or in old tamarack swamps that still held some of the coolness of the last rain. The tamaracks in the swamps were grayed and lifeless, like spires marking out the overgrown lanes of a deserted city. Underfoot the ground was a sponge covered with blueberry bushes and shrubs and pitcher-plants partially filled with yellow water. The berries in the sunny places were small and sweet; in the shade they were large and cool, the blue skins dusted with a fairy bloom of pink and silver.

We had to sit or squat down to pick blueberries. Often the bushes grew so close together that we could sit in one spot for a long time, turning slowly around in a circle. Fingers flew mechanically from bush to pail, and the time passed quickly—filled with rambling thoughts and fancies. For long stretches of time, your mind darting off here and there like a gauze-winged darning needle, the task of picking berries was forgotten. And then suddenly you would be jerked back to reality by a call floating over the hot patch: "Got your bottom covered yet?" or by someone's plaintive cry: "I've had two spills already!"

* * *

On windy summer afternoons, we liked to watch the fields swell and billow like ocean waves and to see the tall purple-tipped grass on Poller's Hill curve like flames licking wildly at the ground. Wind ran fleet-footed through the wheat and timothy and ruffled the pasture grass; it breathed hotly against our hair, and sizzled through the pines along the driveway. Even the loose white clouds in the sky were puffed out into sails. And the downy tops of dandelions were blown eastward like shreds of wool.

Summer wind had a special magic to it; it changed not only the sound of things, but the "look." It turned up the backs of the leaves and made them shimmer; it uncovered the hidden purples and bronzes that tinted the skirts of the tall grass. Fat purple shadows moved up Poller's Hill and disappeared over the top; and the woods on the rise across the river seemed far away and mysterious, with dark fingers of shadow clutching at the trees. Wind made the long blades of corn rattle in the garden and it bent the tall asparagus ferns into soft curves.

After an afternoon of wild hot wind, it seemed strange that evening could creep down so quietly out of the sky. Magically, everything would become still. The fields grew calm and straight again, and the lilac bushes along the garden fence scarcely stirred. Leaves became right-side-up once more, hiding the dusted gray facing of their jackets. The western sky filled with the colors of sunset, and the weather-worn fence posts that marched between the clover and the wheat changed from drab gray to rich purple. Out of nowhere the dew collected on the tall grass, and—slowly—into nowhere the plumes of sunset vanished like phantoms.

A. L. F.

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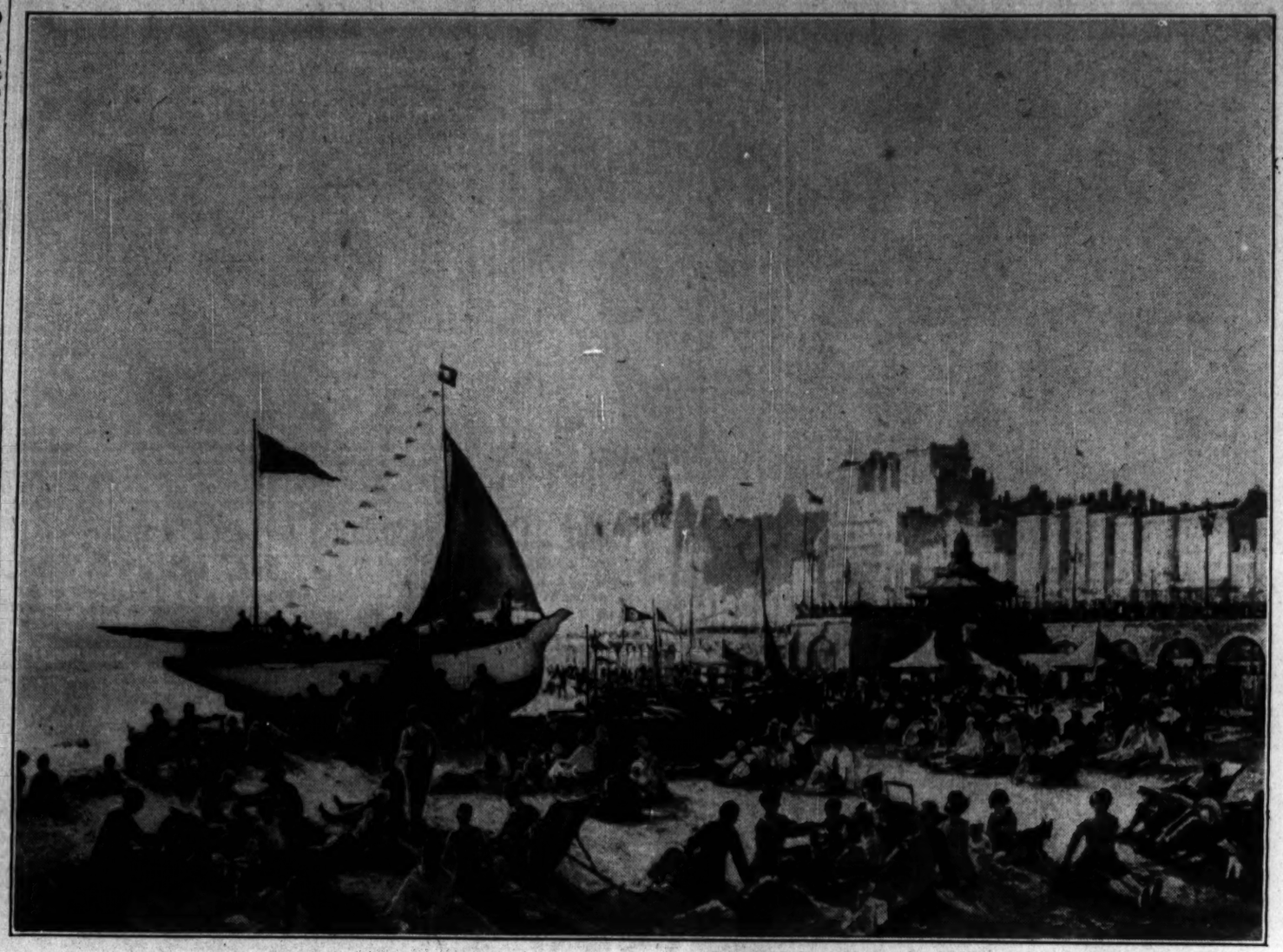

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The Skylark, Brighton: From a Painting by Charles Cundall

HERE is cosmopolitan Brighton and its holiday crowd, enjoying all the sunshine the most exacting holiday-makers could wish! No wonder that on such a day they have been tempted to travel coastwards. What town dweller could resist the high, windy downs, the fresh sea breeze, flying clouds, light air, sparkling waves! So here they are, by the train load, or motor load, ready to bathe or to bask, to be energetic or restful, to enjoy the warmth of the beach, or to go aboard the hovering "Skylark" which, with pennon flying and yards dressed with vivid color, is waiting to secure her full complement of passengers before she sets sail for a cruise along the coast.

Mr. Charles Cundall has an instinctive feeling for the humorous sociability of a holiday crowd. Take the trouble to examine any of the innumerable tiny figures and you find each with individual character, each has his own place, one might almost say his own business, in this brilliant composition, so full of vitality. Vividness, space, activity, all expressed to a high degree, and with a skilled brushwork which wastes no energy, each touch taking effect. Even in the background the rosy-cream of the tall buildings is used to reflect back the sunshine. And it is this sense of light and vivacity that inimitably expresses this gay seaside resort, its attractions and amusements, its fine air and spacious hospitality.

Mr. Cundall's position in English art is an assured one. Exhibitions of his work have been held more than once in London during recent years, and also in Manchester; and his "Bank Holiday, Brighton," exhibited in the Royal Academy this year, has been purchased by the Royal Academy of Arts under the Chantry Bequest. It is interesting, in considering this artist's work, to notice how much the expression of movement, the charm of traveling, inspires his choice of subject. So he paints "The Blue Train, Monte Carlo" or "Ferry Boats, Stockholm," "Victoria Station," or "The Boulogne Express." And perhaps it is the change and movement of the subject that adds to the luminosity and transparent atmosphere of his pictures; sunshine and cloud are there, flying smoke, or filmy mist. Whether the subjects demand cool tones or silvery grays, whether he is reveling in a gradation of exquisitely delicate color, Mr. Cundall never fails to delight us with that sense of light and movement. He has painted in Sweden and in Denmark, in France, Italy, and Ireland. One might almost imagine him declaring, as did R. L. Stevenson: "I travel for travel's sake; the great affair is to move." His pictures speak for him!

"A Bowery Dome"

. . . As hither I came,
I marked that in the hazel copse below,
Where we so oft have hidden and loved to go
To hear the night-bird, or to take unseen
Our noontide walks beneath the tangled screen,
The woodcutter hath been with cruel blade,
And of the tasselled plumes his strewage made:
And now beside the mossy snags close shorn
The covert lies in swathe like autumn corn.
These ere he lop and into bundles bind,
Let us go choose the fairest we may find,
And of their feathered orphan saplings weave
A bowery dome, until the birds believe
We build a nest, and are come here to dwell.

—ROBERT BRIDGES, in "Achilles in Scyros." (1887.)

Inventūra

(Tulkots rakstā par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakus slejā angļu teksta)

KATRA darbības gada beigās tirgotājs vai veikalnieks parasti sastāda sarakstu par savu preču krājumu, lai tādejādi iegūtu noteiktas ziņas par uzņēmuma pašreizējo vērtību. Šo processu sauc par preču inventūru. Apdomīgs tirgotājs nemēģina piemānīt pats sevi piejemot, ka visas preces viņa plauktos ir vērtīgas tik, cik viņš par tām samaksājis, un tādēļ viņš izlasa laukā nevērtīgās preces, atzīmē visu, kas bojājies un saskaņā ar to aprēķina savu peļņu un zaudējumus. Tādejādi viņš iesāk jauno gadu ar pareizo vērtību bilanci.

Šis jautājums par pareizām vērtībām agrāk vai vēlāk stājas pretim visai cilvēcei; un, līdzigi veikalniekam, ikkatrs indivīds, kas cītīgs dotiés pareizā virzienā, jems vērā savu personīgo krājumu, izdarot jo rūpīgu sava gariņā, mentālā un moraliskā stāvokļa analīzi. Ar ciešu apjemšanos viņš veltīs sevi darbam, lai izstumtu no savas domāšanas krātuves visu to, kas ir nevēlams un postošs veselībai, svētumam un panākumiem, un meklēs to atvietot ar to, kas nesīs mieru un laimi netikai viņam pašam, bet visiem, pie kā viņa domas kavēsies.

Kāmēr tirgotājs uzjem inventūru reiz vai divi reizes gadā, Kristīgais Zinātnieks padara to par ikdienas un ikstundas parašu, lai viņš varētu būt modrs ar palīdzīgām un radošām domām svētīt un dziedēt cilvēci. Kristīgās Zinātnes teksta grāmatā "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un Veselība ar Svēto Rakstu Atslēgu) no Mary Baker Eddy mēs lasam (lp. 233): "Katra diena prasa no mums drizāk augstākus pierādījumus, nekā tikai Kristīga spēka atzīšanu. Šie pierādījumi pastāv vienīgi grēka, slimības un nāves iznīcināšanā ar Gara spēku, kā tos Jēzus iznīcināja. Tas ir progressa elements un progress ir Dieva likums, kura likums prasa no mums tikai to, ko noteikti varam izpildīt."

Nenovēršami mums jāprogressē, tāpēc ka tas ir Dieva likums. Tā tad, ja šis likums, dievišķīgās Mīlestības likums, prasa no mums to, ko varam izpildīt, mums nevajaga kavēties, pat ne šaubīties, jo pareizai Prāta saprašanai neviens problēms nav par grūtu, lai to neatrisinātu, un neviena maldība nav par viltīgu, lai Patiesība to neatklātu. Mūsu daļa ir tikai paklausīt Dieva pavēlēm un domās atmest cik ātri vien prakstiski iespējams visu, kas ir nežēlīgs, patīgs, nelaipns, negodīgs un neškīsts.

Tirgotājs, apstaigādams savas noliktavas, var atrast uzkrājušās "beigtas preces," vai nevērtīgas preces; un atkal, viņš var atrast apslēptas daudzas vērtīgas mantas, kuŗas tas nezināja tur esam. No nevērtīgajām viņš atsvabinājas un labās ceļ gaismā, saskaņā ar izdarīto to pareizo novērtējumu. Un lai apmierinātu savu pircēju prasības, viņš ir gatavs iegūt vairāk labas kvalitātes preces.

Vairāk reizes savos rakstos Mrs. Eddy atsaucas uz līdzību par nezālēm un kviešiem "Miscellaneous Writings" (Dažādi Raksti) lp. 117, piemēram, viņa saka, "Kristīgās Zinātnes skolniekam vispirms vajag atdalīt nezāles no kviešiem; izšķirt starp domām, motīviem un darbiem, kas cēlušies no aplama motīva, jeb patiesā—Dieva dotā nodoma un gribas—pārtraukt pirmo, un paklausīt otram."

Tā indivīds zin, ka viņam jāpieliek noteiktas pūles, lai izrautu nezāles, maldīgas domas, kā bailes, bažas, jūteklību, paģripu, kritizēšanu, un lielu daudzumu citu nederīgu piejēmumu, kas būtu bijuši atmetāmi jau sen atpakaļ, un rūpīgi jākopj kviešus, labas domas, kā mīlestību, drosmi, laipnību, nesavtību, piedošanu un laipnu uzmanību pret citiem, paļāvībā, ka viņa mantu krājuma inventūra rādīs pārpalikumu labajā pusē.

Viena starp izskaužamām nezālēm ir aplamais jēgums par atbildību. Kad mēs īsteņojam, ka visa atbildība piekrīt Dievam, un ka mēs varam atspoguļot dievišķīgo gudrību un spēku, mēs esam atbrivoti no bažām, bailēm un mokām. "Paļaujies uz to Kungu no visas savas sirds un nepaļaujies uz savu gudrību. Atzisti viņu visos tavos ceļos, tad viņš daris tavas tekas līdzenas." Bailu un nemiera atmešana ir iespējama vienīgi, ja iegūta pārliecība, ka Dievs, dievišķīgā Mīlestība, rūpīgi gādā par visu Savu radību.

Mēs esam mācījušies, ka reiz kāds bagāts jaunēklis vaicāja Jēzu, kas viņam būtu darāms, lai viņš iemantotu mūžīgo dzīvību. Jēzus atbildēja, "Ej un pārdodi visu, kas tev ir, un dodi nabagiem; tad tev būs manta debesīs." Tas ir, itkā viņš būtu sacījis, Atmet visu, kas varētu aizkavēt tavā apziņā mūžīgās dzīvības nodibināšanu. Vēlāk Meistars papildināja, "Cik grūti ir Dieva valstībā ielet tiem, kas uz bagātību liek savu ceribu!" Ir acīmredzams, ka norādītā bagātība ir augsti vērtētie piejēmumi, kuŗi nav substanciāli, kāmēr patiesā turība satāv no garīgām idejām, kas ir ilgstošas.

Mācīdamies kautcik garīgo bagātību vērtību, mēs līdz ar Pāvilu atrodam, ka "mūsu pietiekamība ir no Dieva" (Angļu Bībele) un ka trūkuma, mazdūšības un baiļu piejēmumi ir mirstīgās domas mantas, kas atvietojamas ar substanciālāku, garīgāku domāšanu. Kad cilvēka domāšana uzlabojas, viņš atrod pārmaiņas uz labāko nenovēršāmi iestājamies viņa ikdienas darbībā.

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu snieds Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Ascending the Stair of Poetry

When one begins to discuss the nature of poetry, the first impediment in the way is the inherent vagueness of the name, and the number of its legitimate senses. It is not bad English to speak of "prose and poetry" in the sense of "prose and verse." But it is wasteful; it squanders a valuable word by stretching it to fit a meaning which is accurately expressed by a wider term. Verse may be, like the Tale of Sir Thopas in the judgment of Our Host of the Tabard, "rym dogeree"; and the name of poetry is generally restricted to verse which can at least be called literature, though it may differ from prose only in its metrical form, and be superior to prose only in the superior comeliness of that form itself, and the superior terseness which usually goes along with it. Then further there is verse which gives a positive and lively pleasure arising from the talent and accomplishment of its author.

Now Gilpin had a pleasant wit
And loved a timely joke,
And thus unto the Callender
In merry guise he spoke:

I came because your horse would come;
And, if I well forbode,
My hat and wig will soon be here:
They are upon the road.

Capital: but no one, if asked for a typical example of poetry, would recite those verses in reply. A typical example need not be any less plain and simple and straightforward, but it would be a little raised.

Come, worthy Greek, Ulysses, come,
Possess these shores with me:
The winds and seas are troublesome,
And here we may be free.
Here may we sit and view their toil
That travail in the deep,
And joy the day in mirth the while,
And spend the night in sleep.

There we are ceasing to gallop with the Callender's horse and beginning to fly with Pegasus. Indeed a promising young poetaster could not do better than lap up that stanza in his memory, not necessarily as a pattern to set before him, but as a touchstone to keep at his side. Diction and movement alike, it is perfect. It is made out of the most ordinary words, yet it is pure from the least alloy of prose; and however much nearer heaven the art of poetry may have mounted, it has never flown on a surer or a lighter wing.

It is perfect, I say; and nothing more than perfection can be demanded of anything: yet poetry is capable of more than this, and more therefore is expected from it. There is a conception of poetry which is not fulfilled by pure language and liquid versification, with the simple and so to speak colourless pleasure which they afford, but involves the presence in them of something which moves and touches in a special and recognizable way. Set beside that stanza of Daniel's these lines from Bruce's or Logan's Cuckoo:

Sweet bird, thy bower is ever green
Thy sky is ever clear;
Thou hast no sorrow in thy song,
No winter in thy year.

There a new element has stolen in, a tinge of emotion. And I think that to transfuse emotion—not to transmit thought but to set up in the reader's sense a vibration corresponding to what was felt by the writer—is the peculiar function of poetry. Even where the verse is not thus beautiful and engaging in its external form, as in Johnson's lines,

His virtues walked their narrow round,
Nor made a pause, nor left a void;
And sure the Eternal Master found
The single talent well employed,

it may yet possess the same virtue and elicit a like response.

Further than this I will not now ascend the stair of poetry. I have chosen these two examples because they may almost be called humble, and contain hardly more than the promise of what poetry attains to be. Here it is not lofty or magnificent or intense; it does not transport with rapture nor overwhelm with awe; it does not stab the heart nor shake the soul nor take the breath away. But it is poetry, though not in the highest, yet in the highest definable sense.

Duncan is in his grave;
After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.

Even for that poetry there is no other name.—A. E. HOUSMAN, in "The Name and Nature of Poetry." (New York: Macmillan.)

Inventory

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT THE end of each fiscal year a merchant or business man usually makes a list of his stock of merchandise in order to obtain definite information as to the actual worth of his business. The process is called an inventory of merchandise. The thoughtful merchant does not attempt to deceive himself into believing that all the merchandise on his shelves is worth what he paid for it, and so he culls out the worthless stock, marks down whatever is shopworn, and adjusts his gains and losses accordingly. Thus he commences the new year with a balance sheet of correct values.

This question of correct values sooner or later confronts all mankind; and, like the business man, every individual who is eager to advance in the right direction will take account of his personal stock by making a careful analysis of his spiritual, mental, and moral condition. He will devote himself resolutely to the task of eliminating from his storehouse of thinking whatever is undesirable or destructive to health, holiness, and success, and seek to replace it with that which will bring peace and happiness not only to himself but to all upon whom his thoughts may rest.

While a business man may take stock only once or twice during the year, the Christian Scientist makes this a daily and hourly habit, in order that he may be alert with helpful and constructive thoughts to bless and heal mankind. In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we read (p. 233): "Every day makes its demands upon us for higher proofs rather than professions of Christian power. These proofs consist solely in the destruction of sin, sickness, and death by the power of Spirit, as Jesus destroyed them. This is an element of progress, and progress is the law of God, whose law demands of us only what we can certainly fulfil."

Necessarily we must progress, since that is God's law. Then if that law, the law of divine Love, demands of us what we can fulfill, we need not hesitate, or even be in doubt, for no problem is too difficult for a true understanding of Mind to solve, and no error too subtle for Truth to uncover. It is our part simply to be obedient to God's behest and to relinquish in thought, as fast as practical, aught that is unloving, selfish, unkind, dishonest, and impure.

The merchant, in going through his shelves, may find an accumulation of "dead stock" or worthless merchandise; and, again, he may find hidden away many articles of value which he did not know were there. He discards the unworthy and brings the good to the front, having placed a proper estimate upon them. And in order to supply the demands of his customers he is ready to secure more merchandise of good quality.

Many times in her writings Mrs. Eddy alludes to the parable of the tares and the wheat. On page 117 of "Miscellaneous Writings," for instance, she says, "The student of Christian Science must first separate the tares from the wheat; discern between the thought, motive, and act superinduced by the wrong motive or the true—the God-given intent and volition—arrest the former, and obey the latter."

So the individual knows that he must make a determined effort to eliminate the tares, erroneous thoughts, such as fear, anxiety, resentment, self-will, criticism, and a host of other useless beliefs that should have been discarded long ago, and tenderly cherish the wheat, good thoughts, such as love, courage, kindness, unselfishness, forgiveness, and kindly consideration of others, confident that his stock taking will show a balance on the right side.

One of the tares to be exterminated is a false sense of responsibility. When we realize that all responsibility belongs to God and that we can reflect divine wisdom and power, we are freed from anxiety, fear, and worry. "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths." The relinquishment of fear and discontent is possible only as the assurance is gained that God, divine Love, is tenderly caring for all His creation.

We are told that once a rich young man asked Jesus what he should do that he might have eternal life. Jesus answered, "Sell whatsoever thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven." It is as if he had said, Dispose of everything that would prevent the establishment of eternal life in your consciousness. Later the Master added, "How hard is it for them that trust in riches to enter into the kingdom of God!" It is evident that the riches referred to were treasured beliefs that are not substantial, while true wealth consists of spiritual ideas, which are enduring.

Learning something of the value of spiritual riches, we find with Paul that "our sufficiency is of God," and that beliefs of lack, discouragement, and fear are the merchandise of mortal thought, to be replaced with more substantial, more spiritual, thinking. As one's thinking improves, he finds changes for the better inevitably taking place in his daily activity.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

A Happy Reunion at Toulven

From Bannalec to Toulven is an hour's drive through the woods. With my eyes fixed in front of me I watch for the granite steepie of the church in the distance of the green horizon.

And now it appears reflected deep below in the mournful pool. The weather has cleared and the sky is blue again, a pale blue.

Toulven! . . . The diligence stops. Yves is there waiting for me, holding little Pierre by the hand.

We look at each other. . . .

Then we shake hands.

And what a fine little fellow Pierre has become! So tall, so strong! We set off together, going through Toulven, where the good folk know me and come to their doors to watch us pass. We make our way through the narrow grey street, between the ancient houses, between the walls of massive granite. I recognize the old woman with the owl-like profile . . . she nods to me from an open window. The large coifs, the collarettes, the spangles on the bodices, stand out, in the deep embrasures against the dark backgrounds, and the impression I receive as I pass by is one peculiar to Brittany, of olden times, of days remote and dead.

Little Pierre, whose hands we hold, walks now like a man. He had said nothing at first, a little overcome at seeing me again, but presently he begins to talk; upturning toward me his round face he looks at me as at a friend with whom he may share his thoughts, and a sweet small voice with which I am not yet very familiar pipes out with a strong Breton accent:

"Godfather, have you brought me my sheep?"

Fortunately I had remembered my promise of a year ago; this sheep on wheels for little Pierre is in my trunk. And I have brought also some candle-sticks with owls' heads on them (heads of the *parrots of France*) which I had promised to my other baby—Yves.

And here is the house, gay and white and new, with its Breton window frames, its green shutters, its attic store-room, and, behind, the horizon of the woods.

We enter. Below in the open-hearthed kitchen, Marie and little Corentine are waiting for us.

But, immediately, Yves hurries me away, impatient that I should see their handsome white room upstairs, with its muslin curtains and its cherry wood furniture.

And then he opens another door. "And now, brother, you are in your own room!"

And he looks at me, anxious to see the effect produced, after all the pains his wife and he have taken to ensure that I should find everything to my taste.

I enter, touched, moved. It is all white, my room, and filled with a delicious fragrance. There are flowers everywhere, flowers which they have gone very far to find for me; in vases on the mantelpiece, bunches of mignonette and large bouquets of sweet peas; in the fireplace, a mass of heather.—PIERRE LOTI, in "A Tale of Brittany" (Mon Frère Yves). Translated from the French by W. P. BAINES. (New York: Stokes.)

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Meals For Our Children

II—Serving Them Attractively and Easily

By FLORIS CULVER THOMPSON

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF GROWN-UPS had to live in giants' houses, sit in giants' chairs at t' tables that were almost out of sight, they would begin to realize how adult furnishings must appear to little people. And if the grown-ups had to eat with giants' forks they would sense some of the difficulties encountered by little folk who have to learn to eat with adult silver. Furniture and tools to "fit" are a good feature in family life because they smooth the way to pleasant mealtimes.

Juvenile chairs and tables are to be had in wood, painted or stained, in reed, grass and in a rustic finish. The important point is to have a chair in which a child can sit comfortably. If he can rest his forearm on the table and his feet on the floor, the chair is the right height. If there are several children, chairs of different heights may be needed. It often happens that little chairs are handed down from other members of the family or friends. In that case the chairs and table, even of differing sorts, may be made into a harmonious ensemble by painting them a pretty color.

On the table, small lunch cloths, paper or oilcloth table cloths or oilcloth mats may be used. Or the individual lightweight tray may be placed on the table. In this day of washable finishes of paint or stain, the table may be used clean and bare. Bright bibs and gay dishes in harmony with the color scheme of table and chairs make the setting attractive.

Dishes and Silverware

Unbreakable "first" cups and cereal bowls of silver or metal are advisable. The special bowls with hot water compartments underneath to keep the beginner's food at an even temperature are desirable. Later any shallow bowl is good. A glass that is small at the base is more easily held by small hands. A plate and pitcher to match may be had. A pitcher is really a very important item because its use is a source of pride and joy to the child as well as a stimulus to independence. If the handle is the right size for his hand to grasp, and if the lip extends definitely enough to prevent undue spilling, he will serve himself with delight the remainder of his milk or orange juice or soup.

The child's silverware, we are told by authorities, should be almost straight handled and like adult silver except that it is smaller. Then the child needs to learn to manipulate only one type of silver.

Wisely selected equipment and tempting food should make mealtime a happy, unhurried period of comradeship and a basis for delightful memories. One way to insure this ideal, considering that mealtimes occur with such inevitable frequency and always require tasks of a similar nature, is to change the usual procedure now and then. Making a game out of mealtime is a source of merriment to children and mother too, and repays mother for the very little additional planning it requires.

For instance, it is a pleasure to have little children who are home to lunch take their own trays in cafeteria style and pass along the kitchen table as if it were a counter. Here the various parts of the menu are so arranged by mother that the children may serve themselves. Of course, it would be necessary for the children to follow the rule of "one at a time" and to have supervision, possibly a little help. But they will do much for themselves. This plan not only teaches independence, but also offers an excellent opportunity for training in courtesy. One mother of four daughters employed cafeteria service at least once a week for years and even terminated the meal by allowing each child to wash and dry her own dishes, the small ones standing on the low box at the sink, which had been left in readiness for dishwashing!

The luncheon menu which follows may be adapted to cafeteria service. Servings should be small. That, in fact, is always the rule for a child because his capacity is only one-third to one-half that of the adult. If the child is to serve the spaghetti from the main dish to his plate, he may be advised to start with two tablespoonfuls and to take more if he wishes when his plate is cleared. The gelatine may be in individual molds, either left in the cups or turned onto small plates.

Spaghetti with tomato sauce
Celery and radishes
Bread and butter Milk
Raspberry gelatine

Spaghetti With Tomato Sauce

Purchase
1 package spaghetti that is made in small pieces. Cook this in
Boiling salted water until tender. Drain. Then add
1 pint tomato juice, mildly seasoned. Bring mixture to boiling point. Blend
3 tablespoons butter with
2 tablespoons flour and
½ teaspoon salt. Add this to the boiling mixture and stir until thickened and well cooked. If one child is too young to have cheese, remove his portion at this time. Then add
½ cup finely cut cheese and stir over low heat until blended. Taste and add more seasoning if necessary. The amount serves five persons.

Raspberry Gelatine

Look over and wash
1 pint box fresh raspberries.
Make
1 pint of raspberry or lemon gelatine according to directions on the package. When cool, add the raspberries and pour into six individual molds. Let chill until firm.

Here is another luncheon menu which the children can serve themselves easily. If the long strips of bacon are cut in two, then broiled until crisp and allowed to drain on absorbent paper, the child can pick them up in his fingers to eat. In serving from the platter to his plate, he had better slide the serving spoon or broad fork under a slice and thus lift it on to his plate to avoid touching the others' portions.

The flat potato cakes he can lift in a similar way easily. And he should be instructed to pick up a piece of parsley to garnish his plate for the moment and to eat it later. The oranges thinly sliced may be in individual dishes.

Broiled bacon
Potato cakes with peas, garnished with parsley
Buttered rolls Milk
Sliced oranges

Potato Cakes With Peas

This is a good way to serve those hard-to-manipulate peas to children. The patties may be prepared ahead of time from left-over mashed potatoes and peas, if desired.

Mix
1 cup seasoned mashed potatoes with
½ cup cooked peas. Form into 6 or 8 flat cakes. Dip into a mixture made by combining
1 beaten egg
2 tablespoons milk
½ teaspoon salt and
1 tablespoon flour. Then dip into
½ cup crumbs and brown evenly in buttered pan in the oven or in
2 tablespoons fat in the skillet.

[The first article of six on this subject appeared July 21. The next will be printed soon.]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—H. Armstrong Roberts

Children Respond Readily to Little Touches That Make Their Meals Attractive. These Youngsters Have a Special Table of Their Own, Where They Are Served Their Own Menu, Undistracted by the "Extras" on the Grown-Ups' Table. Their Silver Should Be Smaller But Shaped Like the Full-Sized Kind. Dishes Are Sturdier, With Pictured Designs. Those Shown Are Gayly Decorated With Colored Rabbits on the March. The Cloth Seen Here Depicts Characters From Nursery Rhymes.

Hunt Them Up

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A FEW weeks ago I was about to enter the general store in a small country village when an old man, with hair that resembled spun silver, and a voice that sounded like the tones of a muted harp, approached me, and, with an apologetic bow, said, "You wouldn't care to buy a book o' poems, would you? Leastways I call 'em poems. I writ 'em jes' fur the fun on't. A friend o' mine made 'em into a book, and, bein' kind o' short o' cash, I thought I'd see ef I c'd sell a few on 'em."

That little paper-covered book, which I gladly purchased, contains the rhythm of pebbly brooks; the fragrance of new-mown hay; the whir of bird's wings, and the homely philosophy of a man who dwells close to the soil. And I let him get away!

I have inquired hither and yon among the people of the countryside. No one knows him, and but one person with whom I have talked had ever seen him before that day. His name is in the book, and some day I will find him and tell him that he is a poet. I will ask him more about his life, and I will try to introduce him to some people who should know him. But, for the present, he has disappeared into the silence of his native hills.

That incident made me wonder how many hidden talents there are in the world, on our own streets, perhaps in our own households.

* * *

Some years ago a professor of English in a college requested his pupils to write essays, using as their theme material the people who lived on their streets. Along with several other pupils I shook my head in despair. I felt certain that there was no essay material in the men on our street who regularly, each week day, took the 8:09 train to the city, and just as regularly returned on the 5:02 afternoon train; who sat on their porches evenings and read the newspaper; who mowed their lawns and trimmed their hedges on Saturday afternoons. The other members of families on our street were, so far as I know, just "plain everyday folks."

But the professor was insistent. We would never know until we had tried, he said. Perhaps we might discover something or someone. "That is the assignment. No excuses will be accepted. The class is dismissed."

I shall never forget the reading of those essays when the class again met. They contained the salty flavor of old-time sailing experiences, the rollicking tales of a Scotch Highland Laddie, the sunshine of Italy, and the crispness of a Holland winter.

There were tales of travel, of endurance and achievement, such as might have delighted a Jack London or a Thomas Hardy.

* * *

My own street; that street of uninteresting people, yielded so many stories of poignant interest or humorous experiences that it was extremely difficult for me to decide upon which to expend my 800 words. I finally excused the man who had designed many of the buildings for the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893, and the woman whose memories of her girlhood experiences in a mining camp were wildly thrilling, in favor of the tale of a young woman who had taught her mother-in-law how to cook and had still retained the love and respect of her pupil and of the son, who was her husband. I felt that this was a real achievement. The class uproariously agreed.

Hunt up those poets; those explorers and pioneers. "Thar's gold in them thar hills."

Making Hose Last Longer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whenever possible purchase two or more pairs of silk hose of the same shade, weight and quality since this practically eliminates "singletons." If one stocking is ruined by a run, the other can be mated up with another pair which has met with the same difficulty. However, if you find you have several "singletons," not of the same shade, these can be tinted to match.

Darning the inside of the heel of chiffon hose is what might be termed "an ounce of prevention." This should be done before wearing the hose. It takes only a short time and will prolong considerably the wearing qualities of the hose. Use a very fine needle and fine darning silk which matches the hose. Be sure not to let the stitches or "grips" catch through to the right side. The stitches between the "grips" should be fairly long, so that later on the inside darn can be cross-darned without weaving the needle through the stocking at all. Be certain that the darn reaches well above the top of the shoe, as it is the rubbing of the shoe that causes the most damage.

Service weight hose can also be reinforced at the heel. From the top of a service weight stocking which has been discarded cut a piece the same size and shape as the reinforcement which is already in the hose. Baste this smoothly on the inside of the heel and then sew it along the outside edge with invisible stitches. Remove bastings and the hose is ready for longer and better service. This inside darn and service reinforcement actually doubles the wearing length of silk stockings.

On English Beaches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE beach frock this season is more rational in style. Jazz effects have seen their day and the smartest styles now comprise a skirt and bodice—generally backless—with a short Eton coat that transforms the costume into something suitable for more ordinary occasions. Knitted fabric is the most popular wear in England, although heavy linen is also used for some models. Pajama suits, too, have an Eton coat this season.

The drawing illustrates a beach frock and coat in bright blue tricot with small white flowers woven in the knitting. A white straw hat and blue and white leather sandals complete the ensemble. A feature of the large hat is its more or less crownless appearance. The brim being merely suspended on four bands that meet on the top.

Another model shows a dress made of white mercerized tricot lightly covered with blue trellis-work. With this is worn a coat and hat of bright blue. Blue is very popular for all kinds of beach clothes this year, and there are several tones in keen competition with white. A light oatmeal shade of heavy linen is used for a frock and coat trimmed with thick crochet net.

Trousers, made of tricot, worn with a light-weight knitted sweater, are popular alike for beach or cruising. A narrow striped jersey in white, yellow, and brown has a brown collar and one of white, blue, and red has either a blue or a red collar. All of these look extremely well with white sailor trousers. The jersey is made in a simple polo style. A pajama suit in heavy silk is patterned in the handkerchief style in such colors as brown and white or cerise and white. Linen tweed in combination with plain linen is another good material for holiday wear. An amusing model shows a white silk pajama suit worn with a coat and hat in shiny aluminum fabric painted with a design of fish and sea flowers.

Blue in a bright tone is favored for bathing suits as is blue and white. All suits are knitted and are made with a close fitting tunic with shoulder straps that fasten at the waist at the back leaving the shoulders entirely free. A smart model shows one side of the tunic blue, the other white, the colors meeting in two V-shaped points, one on the bodice, the other at the thigh.

The smart wrap is cut on the lines of a man's dressing gown, in a plain colored turkey toweling. A yellow wrap looks well with a white bathing dress.

New ideas for bags abound at this season, a beach-bag made in coarse linen, lined with American cloth, can be had in any bright color to match the swimming outfit. The color appears in the lining and strapping and carries out the season's vogue for block colors rather than jazz effects.

Drawn by Corbett, London, for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This Frock and Jacket Cape in Bright Blue Tricot and Woven With Small White Flowers Is for Beach Wear. A White Straw Hat and Blue and White Leather Sandals Complete the Ensemble.

"Tsesatoare"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bucharest

The Roumanian Women's Society, called "Tsesatoare" (weaving), recently held an exhibition of women's handiwork in "The Women's Home" here, at which prizes were given for the best native productions made at home or in workshops. A large number of rugs, quilts, towels, dresses, undergarments, handkerchiefs and costumes were exhibited, showing remarkable skill and excellent taste.

All European countries have striking folk productions, but in no other land is such fine and delicate domestic cloth woven, and such exceedingly exquisite embroidery made—and all very cheaply. Native Roumanian art is seen at its best in its rugs and embroideries, which are still produced in thousands of homes.

The Roumanian women, organized in a number of societies, work voluntarily, indefatigably, and without emolument, to preserve this home industry against factory competition, and to encourage the wearing of folk costumes. In no place, outside of Croatia, are native garments, displaying native colors and designs, so much worn as they are here.

This is not a fad, but an extensive occupation, still giving employment to tens of thousands of people.

Slip Covers to the Rescue

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SLIP covers furnish an excellent treatment for a group of unrelated pieces of furniture. Very often an old Davenport and several old chairs, whose design is good and springs are in good condition, but whose covering is worn or ugly, may be made completely presentable and harmonious by the use of slip covers.

It is not a difficult task to make slip covers, although it is a particular one. The first step is important and that is the selection of materials. Many suitable pieces may be picked up on the remnant counter, but it must be selected with the special room in mind. If there is already a great deal of design in the room choose a small all-over pattern, or a solid color. Plain colors look well if bound with a contrasting color. However, if most of the surfaces in the room are plain, gay flowers or large patterns of some kind will look well in the slip cover. In fact slip covers offer one of the best means of bringing color and design into the room. Draperies and slip covers may be made of the same material. If there are a number of pieces in a room all covered they need not be alike but, of course, they must harmonize. Above all do not select a pattern containing white or any other very light color, for it would be impossible to keep them fresh looking.

There is an unlimited field from which to choose materials for slip covers but it is of utmost importance that the material should be of very good quality, fast to sun and washing. The covers receive very harsh wear and only good material will stand up under it. Suitable fabrics include linen, cretonne, chintz, percale, sateen, poplin, rep and cotton. There are stripes, plaids, floral motifs, and period patterns.

To determine the amount of material needed measure the chair. Then in figuring remember that a large patterned material will require more because the design must be centered.

One of the most popular styles of cover is the one with a gathered or box-plaited ruffle from six to eight inches deep. If you are making a gathered ruffle measure the distance around the bottom of the chair, allowing half as much again. If making a box-plaited ruffle allow twice the distance around the chair. For a knife-plaited ruffle allow three times the distance around. An inch should be allowed for the hem around the bottom and an inch on all edges for seams.

To cut a slip cover you may pin, cut and fit the material right on the chair. However, some people prefer to make newspaper patterns. The material is then cut from the pattern allowing for seams which may be French, bound or corded. Whichever method of cutting you follow the cover should be pinned and basted on the chair as this permits perfect fitting. Start with the back of the chair and proceed to the top, front, seat and apron. Next fit the sides of the chair, then the outside pieces for the ends of the back, next the part for the arm that extends down to the seat and last of all the two sections which fit at the front of the arms. The seams that do not show should be sewn first. Allow a long enough opening at the back to permit the cover to be slipped on and off easily and fasten this with snappers. If a ruffle is used put this on last of all.

[Readers of this article may be interested to learn that a leaflet called Slip Covers, giving advice on choosing materials and detailed help on making the covers, is available for 5 cents. Write the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., asking for "Slip Covers," Leaflet No. 78, United States Department of Agriculture.—Editor.]

Canning While Camping

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THANKS to straitened finances, my husband and I have passed two of the pleasantest summers of our 18 years together. As our budget contracted, it squeezed out all help, even for cleaning and laundry. To me, the housekeeper, it seemed that a return to the wilds would be the best way out. If, for the summer, we could exchange an eight-room house filled with mahogany for life in the woods; if we could eliminate the incessant washing and pressing of summer clothes, and go where even adults could live in bathing suits—then it would seem that the most immediate problems would be solved.

The experiment worked out well. Desirable tenants rented the house furnished from the middle of June till the middle of September. We found an isolated stretch of woods near enough to town so that the man of the family could go in for work each day, and be back in time to chop wood, swim, and read in the evening. We bought a 16x16 tent "second hand" and new boards for flooring. Our summer home was soon established and open to our friends—shocked, curious, or enthusiastic they were, according to their individual characteristics.

The first summer was largely spent in learning how to camp neatly and efficiently, in enjoying the increased freedom, and in entertaining our friends. This season, however, we have extended our activities to include laying aside for next winter and spring. All wood ashes from camp fires are saved to fertilize the asparagus bed at home; surplus wood is sawed and stored in the home cellar for winter fireplaces; note is made of the best nut trees to visit in the fall; and many cans of fruit, vegetables, and jellies are being put up.

Have the Grate Solid

This outdoor canning surprises more people than any of our other eccentricities; but it is really a very simple and enjoyable process. I use the jar-cooked or cold pack method, just as I do in my home kitchen, and use my canning outfit. To be sure, the kettles have to be scoured with steel wool at the end of the summer; but that is only a matter of an hour's work. With my round canner I am able to work on a fireplace with a top 30 by 30 inches, but a yard square would have been better. It is of prime importance that the grate be solid so that it will not tip when you suddenly remove a pan. If it does tip and send the contents of a second pan into the fire, it is as discouraging to the flames as to the housekeeper. I know that from sad experience. Look out for it!

A day or two before canning, the jar and jelly glasses should be thoroughly washed, and the tops of the jars tested and adjusted so that they will seal perfectly. If you use glass top jars, the wire that goes over the top may have to be removed, bent in at the middle and sides, and replaced so as to hold the top on more firmly. This can be done by hand if you push down the center part first and hold it against a large stone or against the fireplace, while with your two hands you draw the ends a little nearer together. There is a knack to it. You will soon learn to do it easily. When replaced, the wire should touch the top only at the center, but it should be tight enough to snap onto the top when you push it into place.

Your Work Table

If you are a real camper, you will have a firm work table in a shady place near the fireplace, but far enough away so that the smoke and heat will not strike you. On this you will want a large pan of cold water, a knife, a large spoon, a cup, a supply of clean newspapers, and the cleaned fruit and vegetables. Beside you on a box or on another table should be the clean and tested jars, rubbers, jelly glasses, paraffin in a handled pan, and a bag of double mosquito netting to hold the product for blanching. On the fireplace is a canner, a blanching kettle, and a pan of hot water in which to stand the glasses or jars for filling. Near by should be holders, a bushel basket lined with three or four layers of newspapers, a wire hook for removing the jars from the hot water, and a large thick bath towel. As you remove each sterilized, filled jar from the hot water, envelop it in the bath towel so that no breeze will strike it and crack it. The bath towel also protects your hands from the heat while you tighten the tops. When that is done the can should be inverted into the bushel basket where it can be protected from drafts by the newspapers.

Beside the fireplace should also be a large pile of wood—dead sumac for starting or hurrying up the fire, long pieces of good dry fuel for continuing it, and a few green sticks to throw on when it gets too hot. You will rely mainly, however, on the six-foot pieces of birch or chestnut or cedar—whatever your particular woods afford. I like them long so that as they burn, I can push them farther into the fire with my foot, and not have to soil my hands while working with clean foodstuffs.

A Variety of Products

In this way we shall can tomato juice for cocktails and soups, whole tomatoes, blackberry jelly, blackberry and rhubarb jam, grape juice, quantities of apple sauce from apples that would have been wasted, apple jelly, apple and wild grape jelly, spiced grapes, gingered apple, and sliced peaches. All the products except tomatoes are found in "our" woods or were given us by friendly farmers. All my old war-time cans (and more, too) I plan to fill with no expense for fuel and with none of the steam and stain that I so dislike to have in my home kitchen. I work sitting at a low table under a group of oak trees, comfortably cool, while my husband either assists or reads aloud to me. Perhaps a partial return to the soil—to the wild fruits and berries—would encourage a sense of tranquillity in others as it has to my husband and me.

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2 lbs. fresh Hamburg mixed with
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1 cup shredded or sliced onions
2 tablespoons salt
1 teaspoon black pepper

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1 quart cooked or canned tomatoes, strained
2 tablespoons flour thoroughly mixed with
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1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon butter

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WHITT White

All the soils of outdoors walking are whisked away in a few moments by WHITT. It leaves a white, glossy finish that will not dust off, flake off, or rub off. WHITT is the perfect cleaner for white kid and calf shoes. It is one of the many products made by Whittemore and guaranteed to be safe for the finest footwear.

Whittemore Bros. Corporation
Cambridge, Mass.

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Sliced Bananas
Grape-Nuts with Milk and Sugar
Bran Muffin and Butter
Marmalade Postum

. . . a man's size budget-breakfast!

It's true! Just a few cents—if spent the *right* way—can buy you a delicious "Budget-Breakfast" that's man-size in *nourishment!*

And that *right* way is to include crisp, golden Grape-Nuts cereal. For Grape-Nuts gives you *concentrated* nourishment.

A single serving of Grape-Nuts, with milk and sugar, actually provides more *varied* nourishment than many a big meal. Which is a real bargain, because the ample serving of Grape-Nuts is just two rounded tablespoons—costing you surprisingly little!

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No fee to Guests — Elevator — Orchestra

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Beautiful location in the White Mountains near Saco River and small lake.

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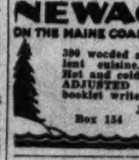

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We have a special rate for you at
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On Lake Michigan in Chicago in a commodious residential setting, yet only a few minutes from the Loop. Christian Science Reading Room just South of the Drake

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Chicago's distinguished "Queen of Hotels" where you may live in a truly patrician atmosphere at reduced prices thoroughly in keeping with the times.

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EXCELLENT CAFE
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500 Rooms 500 Baths
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Enhance the enjoyment of your visit in the cultured atmosphere of this hotel recognized distinction. Here is the quiet refinement to which you are accustomed.

Just off Michigan Boulevard—on the exclusive near North Side—away from the noise and throng—yet by motor coach 5 minutes to business and theatre center—12 minutes to World's Fair. Near the Lake—cool, immaculately clean, spacious rooms at attractive rates. May we hear from you?

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CHICAGO'S IDEAL WORLD'S FAIR HOTEL

A PARK-AND-LAKE location that will make your World's Fair visit a truly delightful summer vacation. 850 cool, spacious, outside rooms—away from the noise and clatter of the "Loop" . . .

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You'll rest well, dine well, and find the rates most reasonable.

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Finest Resort Hotel in the Northwest
On Olympic Highway Loop
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Moderate Priced Coffee Shop and Dining Rooms

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European Plan Strictly First Class
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"The Pride of the South"
700 rooms with bath, rates from $2.50
One and one-half blocks from the Christian Science church
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Excellent Beach—Equable Climate
Every Room With Bath
Moderate rates for choice accommodations.

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Absolutely Fireproof *All Rooms With Bath*
Single: $2.50 to $3.00. Double: $3.50 and $4.00.
Beautiful Coffee Shop and Dining Room. Garage adjoins.

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DENVER'S Largest and Best Equipped Hotel Reasonable Rates
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175 Cool Rooms
Famous Meals
Opposite a Christian Science church
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460 Rooms with Bath. Moderate Rates.
NEW COFFEE SHOPPE RATES

Breakfast	25c	35c	50c
Luncheon	35c	50c	65c
Dinner	65c	85c	$1

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Vancouver, Canada
DEVONSHIRE HOTEL
(Excellent Cuisine)

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Go any day. Return within 60 days.
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Low-cost Summer round-trip fares on the Aorangi or Niagara, modern, high-speed liners. Regular sailings from Vancouver and Victoria, via Honolulu and Suva.
Reservations at any Canadian Pacific office
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See Also....
Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Financial: Market Quotations

Trading Turns Dull as Stocks Become Weaker

With Few Exceptions Lower Level Is Reached by Most Issues

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—Financial markets nodded today under the soporific influence of grain price uncertainties and dollar gyrations.

Stocks moved feebly, and generally lower, with the early turnover the smallest since the beginning of the present bull market.

Losses ranged from fractions to around 2 points or so. Gold mining shares were heavy, except Homestake which rose 5 points. "Wet" shares were narrowly irregular.

Case, Celanese and Bethlehem dipped around 3 points, while shares off a point or more included U. S. Steel, American Telephone, du Pont, U. S. Smelting, Dome, McIntyre, Alaska Juneau, American Can and American Commercial Alcohol.

Transfers approximated 1,400,000 shares.

Moderate rallies and declines gave the list a spotty appearance throughout. A few of the "wet" stocks came back a bit, as did some of the specialties. The up and down range, however, was usually in the neighborhood of a point.

Wheat was reactionary both at Chicago and Winnipeg. Other grains were also soft, as was cotton. Most of these staples later pared their losses.

The dollar jumped about 6 cents against sterling, but exhibited less strength against the gold currencies. Bonds were irregular.

The Stock Exchange governors announced that, beginning Monday, the regular hours of business—from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.—would be resumed, but that all Saturday trading would be suspended up to and including Sept. 2.

Business Trend Upward

Week-end trade reviews stressed the lack of evidence of any reversal in the business trend which has been progressively upward for nearly four months. The normal midsummer recession, Dun & Bradstreet said, was but faintly discernible in general trade activity. There were reports from a few isolated districts of a slight seasonal lull, but even in these spots the usual decline was narrowed to almost imperceptible proportions while industrial schedules were holding around their peak of the year.

Followers of the gold mining stocks were interested in the estimate of the Bureau of Metal Statistics which showed that gold production in the United States during June had dropped to the lowest since last February, and was more than 40,000 ounces under that of the like month last year. The world output was also estimated to have dropped appreciably.

Reasons for this lower production are numerous, but the principal one, so far as the United States is concerned, is said to be the increased mining costs. Wages and other expenses, mining men say, have been mounting while the official price of the metal still remains at $20.67 a fine ounce. Prospects for a free gold market here are not quite so bright as they were, but the mining companies still have hopes that the Government may decide to grant some sort of bonus for newly mined metal in order to overcome rising costs generally. Gold in the "free" London market sells around $30 an ounce.

Bonds Rule Higher

The major activity in the bond market continued in the secondary division today, and trading cross currents left the price range highly irregular.

Rails had to digest considerable realizing in consequence of their speedy rise earlier in the week. Support was not lacking, however, and losses were generally within fractional limits. Loans of such carriers as Southern Railway, St. Paul, St. Louis-San Francisco, Southern Railway and Baltimore & Ohio were rather freely offered.

Some utilities were responsive to traders' interest, which possibly was in process of shifting temporarily from the rail department. High-grade issues like Detroit Edison 4½s and North American 5s made fair gains. Western Union 5s climbed a point, but most other communications issues were reactionary. Industrials were steady under light trading.

Weakness in French and British obligations again gave the foreign group a semblance of heaviness. The loans of these nations were liquidated by recent speculative buyers because of weakness in the respective currencies. Other foreign issues showed relatively small price swings.

The U. S. Government list relapsed into dullness after moderate trading at the start. Prices were a shade higher.

Calls for Deposit of Bonds

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 28—The protective committee for St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, due 1941, and Rock Island, Arkansas & Louisiana Railroad Company first mortgage 4½% per cent bonds, due 1934, which are guaranteed by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, has issued a call for the immediate deposit of the bonds. Depositaries are the Bankers Trust Company, New York, and the First National Bank of Chicago. The committee is advised that payment of interest on the bonds of the St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line Railroad, due on Aug. 1, will be deferred.

General Printing Ink Net

General Printing Ink Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933, a net profit of $158,744, after charges and federal incomes, equal, after allowing for dividend requirements on the 38,686 shares of $6 perferred, to 21 cents a share on the 185,489 shares of common, compared with $139,289, or 9 cents a common share, in the first half of 1932.

Timken Roller Bearing Net

Timken Roller Bearing Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, a net profit of $929,460, after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to 38 cents a share, on the 2,411,638 shares, compared with a net loss of $276,066 in the preceding quarter and a net profit of $199,803, or eight cents a share, in the second quarter of 1932.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High | 1933 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last July 28 | Last July 27

Adams Express 4400 8½ 8¼ 8¼ 8¼
Adams Millis 3000 18 17¾ 17¾ 17¾
Addressograph 100 8¼ 8¼ 8¼ 8¼
Advance Rumely 300 5½ 5½ 5½ 5½
Affiliated Prod 400 8½ 8¼ 8¼ 8¼
Air Reduction 500 91 89½ 91 91
Alaska-Juneau 46000 26½ 25¾ 25½ 27
Alleghany Corp 15600 5¼ 5¼ 5¼ 5¼
Allegh pf ww xxx 700 14 13¾ 13¾ 13¾
Allegh pf ww XL 300 14 13¾ 13¾ 13¾
Alleghany Steel 150 32 30½ 30½ 30½
Allied Chem 3000 117¾ 116 117 117
Allis Chalmers 4100 18¾ 17½ 17½ 18¼
Amal Leather 400 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ 7¾
Amal Leather pf 100 31 31 31 32
Amerada 2000 34½ 33¾ 34¼ 34½
Am Ag Ch Del 200 26¾ 26¾ 26¾ 26¾
Am Bank Note 1000 23 21¾ 22 22
Am Beet Sugar 1900 11½ 10¾ 11 11¾
Am Beet Sug pf 100 46 44 44 45½
Am Brake S&F 300 34 34 34 33
Am Brake S&F pf 40 104 102½ 104 104
Am Can 7400 87¾ 85 85¼ 87
Am Can pf 300 130 130 130 131
Am Car & Fdry 3600 38¼ 37 37¼ 38
Am Chain 200 8½ 8½ 8½ 9
Am Chicle 200 45¾ 45½ 45¾ ...
Am Con Alchol 17900 44½ 47 43½ 44½
Am European 100 10½ 10½ 10½ ...
Am & For Pow 4700 12¾ 12¼ 12¼ 12½
Am & For Pow pf 300 27 27 27 27½
Am & For Pw 2pf 300 17¼ 17¼ 17¼ 17
Am Hawaiian 600 15¼ 15¼ 15¼ 15½
Am Hide & L pf 200 41½ 41 41 40¾
Am Ice 3100 11¾ 11 11¼ 11¾
Am International 1800 9¾ 9½ 9¾ 10
Am Locomotive 3300 37 36¾ 36¾ 37¼
Am Metal 4500 17 16¾ 17 18
Am Power & Lt 10300 13¾ 13¾ 13¾ 13¾
Am P&L 6% pf 100 32 32 32 33½
Am Radiator 10900 15½ 14¾ 14¾ 15½
Am Rolling Mill 36700 22½ 20¾ 21½ 22½
Am Safety Razor 100 38 38 38 ...
Am Ship & Com 9900 2½ 2½ 2½ 2½
Am Seating 1400 4½ 4½ 4½ 4¾
Am Smelt & Ref 13500 34½ 33¾ 33¾ 35¼
Am Smelt & Ref pf 300 75½ 75½ 75½ 77½
Am Steel Fdries 1900 21¼ 20 20 20¾
Am Steel F pf 50 75 74 74 ...
Am Stores 800 42 39½ 39½ 42
Am Sugar Ref 300 60½ 60½ 60½ 61
Am Sug Ref pf 100 110 110 110 110
Am Tel & Tel 11200 125½ 125 125½ 125½
Am Type F pf 20 31¾ 30 30 29
Am Wat W & EE 3600 29¾ 29 29¾ 30¾
Am WW&E ct 1700 25¾ 24½ 24¾ 25½
Am Woolen 3300 11¾ 11¼ 11½ 12
Am Woolen pf 1300 47½ 46¾ 46¾ 47
Am Writ Pap ct 300 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ 4
Am Zinc Lead&S 800 8¾ 8¾ 8¾ 8¾
Anaconda Cop 37500 17¾ 16½ 16¾ 17¾
Anchor Cap 3700 26¼ 24½ 24½ 26
Archer Daniels 1000 27¾ 27¾ 27¾ 28
Armour Ill A 21000 6¼ 5½ 6 6
Armour Ill B 5200 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ 3¾
Armour Ill pf 8800 69¼ 65 68½ 69
Arnold Constable 100 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ 4¾
Asso Dry Goods 500 14½ 14½ 14½ 14¾
Atchison T&SF 3500 63¼ 62 62 62½
Atchison pf 200 67½ 67½ 67½ 69¾
Atl Coast Line 1300 48 46¾ 46¾ 45¾
Atl Gulf&WI pf 100 27½ 27½ 27½ ...
Atl Refining 4800 24½ 24 24¼ 24¾
Atlas Powder 200 29¼ 28½ 28¼ 28¼
Auburn Auto 9500 57 55½ 55½ 58
Austin Nichols 300 6¼ 6¼ 6¼ ...
Austin Nichols A 20 38 38 38 37
Aviation Corp Del 18300 10¼ 10¼ 10¾ 10¾

—B—

Baldwin Loco 10000 13¾ 12½ 12¾ 13
Baldwin Loco pf 500 45 42¾ 44½ 43
Balt & Ohio 14800 29½ 28½ 28½ 29½
Bangor & Aroos 100 15 15 15 15
Barker Bros pf 30 17½ 17½ 17½ ...
Barnsdall A 5000 8¼ 8¼ 8½ 9
Beatrice Cream 300 19¾ 19½ 19½ 20
Beech-Nut Pack 100 63 63 63 ...
Belding Hem 600 8¾ 8½ 8¾ 9
Bendix Aviation 10000 16 15¾ 15¾ 16
Best & Co 600 25¾ 25¾ 25¾ 26
Bethlehem Steel 58000 41½ 39¼ 40½ 43¼
Beth Steel pf 4300 69¾ 67 67 70
Blaw Knox 1300 15 14¾ 14¾ 15¼
Blumenthal pf 10 42 42 42 ...
Bohn Alum & Br 3500 40¾ 39¼ 39¼ 40¼
Borden 1500 33¼ 32¾ 32¾ 33¼
Borg Warner 1800 13¾ 13¼ 13¼ 15½
Boston & Maine 100 24¼ 24¼ 24¼ 24¾
Briggs Mfg 3000 10¾ 10¼ 10¼ 10½
Brooklyn Man T 10500 33⅝ 32½ 33½ 33⅝
Brown Broe 100 50 50 50 47
Brunswick Balke 1000 11¾ 11 11¼ 11¾
Bruns Terminal 500 2¼ 2 2¼ 2¼
Bucyrus Erie 1400 8¾ 6¾ 6¾ 8¾
Bucyrus E cv pf 4100 13¾ 12¼ 12¾ 11⅝
Budd Mfg 2100 7¼ 7 7 7
Budd Mfg pf 10 32 32 32 33¾
Budd Wheel 1900 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
Bullard 900 9¾ 9 9 9½
Burroughs Add 2200 15⅜ 15¼ 15⅜ 15¾
Bush Terminal 100 4¾ 4¾ 4¾ 4½
Butte Cop & Zinc 100 3½ 3½ 3½ ...
Byers 8400 33⅜ 31½ 31½ 32¾
Byers pf 10 60 60 60 ...

—C—

Calif Packing 800 27 27 27 27½
Callahan Z & L 1400 1½ 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
Campbell W&C 500 10 10 10 9½
Calumet & Hecla 2500 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ 6¾
Canada Dry 14400 30½ 29 29 30
Canadian Pacific 15600 16¾ 14¾ 15⅝ 16⅝
Cannon Mills 400 30½ 30 30 29
Case Thresh 19400 71¾ 68½ 70 72¼
Case Thresh pf 78 78 78 78 78
Caterpillar Trac 5200 21⅜ 20½ 21 21½
Celotex vtc 700 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ 3¼
Celanese Corp 42700 40¼ 37½ 37½ 40¾
Celotex Co 100 3¾ 3 3¾ ...
Celotex Co pf 10 9¾ 9¾ 9¾ 10
Central Aguirre 300 33 32 32 33½
Central RR of NJ 100 85 85 85 ...
Cerro de Pasco 25700 32½ 31¾ 31¾ 33⅜
Certain-Teed 1000 5 4¾ 4¾ 5
Chesapeake Corp 2700 43¾ 42½ 43 43
Ches & Ohio 13700 44¼ 43 43½ 43¼
Chi & E Ill pf 100 5¾ 5¾ 5¾ 5¾
Chi & Gt West 2800 5½ 5½ 5½ 5⅝
Chi & Gt W pf 3000 13¾ 13 13 13
Chi Mil & St P 12100 10¼ 9½ 10¼ 10⅛
Chi Mil & St P pf 39600 16½ 15¼ 15⅝ 16¼
Chi & N'western 7500 11¾ 11¼ 11¼ 11⅝
Chi & N'west pf 100 23 23 23 24½
Chi Pneu Tool 1500 10½ 9¾ 10¼ 10½
Chi Pneu T pf 100 18⅜ 18⅜ 18⅜ 18⅜
Chi Rock Isl & P 1300 7½ 6¾ 6¾ 7
Chi RI&P 6% 300 10⅝ 10 10 10
Chi Yellow Cab 100 13 13 13 ...
Chickasha Cot O 1900 24½ 23¾ 23¾ 24¼
Childs Company 100 6⅝ 6⅜ 6⅜ 7½
Chrysler 81700 33⅞ 32¾ 33¾ 34¼
City Ice & Fuel 2000 21 21 21 21
City Stores 1400 2¾ 2 2 2⅝
City Store A rtc 150 4½ 3½ 4½ ...
City Stores A 150 5 5 5½ 5½
City Stores R vtc 100 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½
Cluett Peabody 100 31 31 31 31
Colgate-Palm-P 1900 16¾ 16¼ 16¾ 16¾
Collins & Aikman 4100 15½ 14½ 15 15¾
Colo Fuel & Ir 14500 11 10¼ 10⅜ 11
Colo & Southern 30 37 35½ 37 38
Columbia Gas 14800 20½ 20¼ 20¼ 21½
Columbia G pf A 100 80¾ 80¾ 80¾ ...
Columbia Pic vtc 100 20 20 20 20¾
Columbian Carb 4100 54 52 52 52
Comm Credit 2300 12¾ 12 12 11¾
Comm Cr 7% pf 10 23 23 23 ...
Comm Cred A 300 35 3 5 35
Comm Inv Tr 5900 34½ 33⅞ 33⅞ 34½
Comm Solvents 71400 33⅞ 31½ 32½ 32¾
Comwlth & Sc 18300 4 3¾ 4 4
Conwith & S 6pf 300 49 46½ 46¼ 47⅞
Congoleum Nairn 5200 21⅜ 20½ 21 21½
Consol Film Ind 500 3½ 3½ 3½ 4
Consol Film I pf 300 9½ 9 9½ 9
Consol Gas 8500 54¼ 53½ 53¾ 54
Consol Gas pf 200 92¼ 90 93 93
Consol Laundries 1000 3½ 3¼ 3¼ 3⅜
Consol Oil 12600 11⅜ 10⅜ 10¾ 11⅜
Consol Oil pf 100 103 103 103 ...
Consol Rys Cu pf 200 6½ 6¼ 6¼ 6½
Consol Textile 3800 2¼ 2 2 2½
Container A 800 7 6¾ 6¾ 7
Cont Baking B 1300 2⅜ 2¼ 2¼ 2¼
Con Baking pf 100 61 61 61 60¾
Cont Can 3700 61 60 60 61
Cont Dia Fibre 200 12½ 12 12 12
Cont Insurance 1200 30 29½ 30 29
Cont Motors 3800 2½ 2¼ 2⅜ 2½
Cont Oil 9200 14¾ 14 14 15
Corn Products 2200 80½ 78 78 78¼
Corn Prod pf 120 139¼ 139 139 ...
Coty 900 5¾ 5½ 5½ 5½
Cream of Wheat 2500 30⅜ 30 30 30⅜
Crown Cork & S 5100 45¾ 43½ 46 44⅜
Crown Zellerbach 2400 6¼ 5½ 6¼ 6
Crucible Steel 1500 30⅝ 28½ 29½ 29
Crucible Steel pf 100 84 84 84 82
Cuba Co 100 2½ 2½ 2½ 2⅜
Cuban Am Sug 800 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½
Curtis Puolishg 1800 20 20 20 20
Curtis Pub pf 400 80 80 80 80½
Curtiss-Wright 5200 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ 3¼
Curtiss-Wright A 500 5½ 5½ 5½ 5⅝

—D—

Deere & Co pf 300 14 13¾ 13¾ 14¾
Deere & Co 17400 31¾ 29½ 31½ 32
Del Lack & W 12400 33¾ 31¼ 31½ 32⅛
Denver R G pf 600 14½ 14 14 15
Detroit Edison 300 84 83 83 ...
Devoe & Ray A 800 32 31 31 33¼
Diamond Match 900 34½ 34½ 34½ 34¾
Dome Mines 28700 21¼ 20¾ 20¾ 22
Douglas A 2900 13½ 12¾ 13¼ 13½
Dresser B 100 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ ...
du Pont de Nem 3200 71¾ 70 70½ 72
Duquesne Lt pf 30 101½ 101 101 100¼

—E—

Eastern Roll Mill 1400 7½ 7¼ 7½ 7½
Eastman Kodak 600 77¼ 77 77¼ 77½
Eaton Axle & Sp 2700 12¾ 12 13½ 13
Eitingon Schild 2100 3¾ 3½ 3¾ 3½
Elec Auto-Lite 5800 18¾ 18½ 18½ 19
Elec Boat 3600 5½ 5½ 5½ 6
Elec Pow & Lt 1700 10 9¾ 10 10¾
Elec Pow & Lt pf 500 23½ 22½ 23½ 23¼
El Pw&L 6% pf 300 30½ 30 30 30½
Elec Sto Battery 800 44¼ 44 44 43¾
Elk Horn Coal 400 2¼ 2¼ 2¼ 2
Elk Horn Coal pf 100 3 3 3 3
Endicott Johnson 100 56 56 56 ...
Engineers Pub S 1000 9¼ 8½ 9¼ 9
Engineers P S 5pf 100 31 31 31 31
Equitable Off Bld 100 10¾ 10¾ 10¾ 11
Erie RR 3200 23¾ 22¾ 23 24
Erie RR 1pf 1600 25⅝ 13½ 23½ 26
Eureka Vacuum 1000 10¼ 9¾ 9¾ 10¾
Evans Products 300 5 5 5 ...

—F—

Fairbanks Morse 400 7½ 7¾ 7¾ 7½
Fed Motor Tr 200 7½ 7½ 7½ 8
Fed Water Serv 100 3½ 3½ 3½ 4
Fed'd Dept Sto 100 23¼ 23¼ 23¼ 24
Firestone T& R 7300 26¾ 26 26¼ 26¾
Firstn Tr&R pf A 200 70¾ 70¾ 70¾ ...
First Nat Stores 300 64 62¾ 63¼ 63½
Foster-Wheeler 700 15¾ 15½ 15¾ 15¾
Fox Film rts 4300 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Fourth Nat Inv 800 24¾ 21¼ 24¾ 22¼
Foundation 2700 18¾ 18 18 18¼
Fox Film A 2700 31¼ 31 31 31
Freport Texas 1700 38¾ 37½ 37½ 38¾
Fuller 2pf 20 15 15 15 14¾

—G—

Gabriel Snub A 100 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½
Gamewell 20 16 16 16 16
Gen Am Inv 1500 8¾ 8¼ 8¼ 8½
Gen Am Tnk Car 1600 35½ 35 35½ 36¾
Gen Asphalt 3800 19¾ 19¾ 19¼ 19¾
Gen Baking 3400 15¾ 15½ 15½ 15
Gen Baking pf 80 104 104 104 105
Gen Bronze 500 9 8¾ 8¾ 8½
Gen Cable 300 7¾ 6¾ 6¾ 7¼
Gen Electric 9800 24¾ 23¾ 23¾ 24¾
Gen Elec Sp 900 12¼ 12¼ 12½ 12½
Gen Foods 4100 36½ 36½ 36½ 36¾
Gen Gas & E A 500 11¾ 11¾ 11¾ 11¾
Gen G&E 7% A 230 13 13 13 13
Gen Mills 800 62 61 61 61
Gen Motors 10200 31 30 30½ 31
Gen Mot 5% pf 500 91½ 91½ 91½ ...
Gen Out Ad 500 7 6¾ 7 ...
Gen Print Ink 10 14½ 14½ 14½ 14¼
Gen Print Ink pf 10 75 75 75 ...
Gen Pub Service 400 5¾ 5 5 5
Gen Ry Signal 200 38 38 38 37
Gen Realty & Ut 900 2¾ 2¾ 2¾ 2⅞
Gen Rlty pf ww 500 18½ 18 18 ...
Gen Refractories 100 13 13 13 13
Gen Steel Cas pf 10 28 2 8 28
Gillette Saf Raz 4100 13½ 12¾ 13¾ 14
Gillette S R pf 200 54½ 54 54 53¼
Glidden Bros 300 5¼ 5¼ 5¼ 5
Glidden 200 13¾ 13¾ 13¾ 15¼
Glidden ppf 20 80 80 80 ...
Gobel (Adolf) 1900 11¼ 10¾ 11 10⅝
Gold Dust 2200 22¾ 22½ 22½ 23
Goodrich 6400 16 15½ 15½ 16½
Goodrich pf 500 45¼ 41 41 45¼
Goodyear 4600 37½ 36¼ 36¼ 37¼
Gotham Silk Hos 500 11¼ 10¾ 11¼ 11¾
Graham Paige 1500 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ 3¾
Granby 1100 12¾ 12 12 12½
Grand Union 1000 7½ 7 7 7¼
Grant (WT) 500 31½ 30¼ 30½ 32
Great N Nor pf 4300 28 26¼ 27¼ 28
Great Nor Ore 700 13¾ 13 13 13¼
Great West Sug 6100 32½ 31¼ 31¾ 33¼
Great W Sug pf 20 105½ 105½ 105½ ...
Grigsby-Grunow 1300 3¾ 3 3 3
Guantanamo Sug 100 3 3 3 3
Gulf States Steel 300 30 29 29 29
Gulf Sta Stl 1pf 30 46¼ 46 46¼ ...

—H—

Hahn Dept Sto 1100 8¾ 6½ 6¼ 6¼
Harbison Walker 500 19½ 19 19 19½
Hat Corp of Am 170 5¼ 4½ 4½ ...
Hayes Wheel 1200 7½ 7 7 7¼
Hayes Body 1200 2½ 2½ 2¼ 2½
Hercules Powder 100 46 46 46 45½
Hercules Powd pf 40 107 107 107 107
Hershey Choc 100 56 56 56 ...
Hershey Choc pf 100 84¼ 84¼ 84¼ 84¼
Holland Furnace 1700 5¼ 4¾ 4¾ 4¾
Hollander 200 6¾ 6¾ 6½ 6¾
Homestake Min 700 240 231 235 230
Houdaille Her B 400 4¾ 4¾ 4¾ 5
Household Fin pf 100 48¼ 48¼ 48¼ ...
Houston Oil 2600 26¾ 25¾ 25¾ 26¼
Houston Oil new 2500 5¼ 5 5 5
Hudson & Man 400 13¾ 13¾ 13¾ 13½
Hudson Motor 2700 12 11½ 11½ 12
Hupp Motors 1700 6¼ 5¾ 5¾ 6

—I—

Ill Central 7000 44¾ 44¾ 41⅞ 44
Indian Refining 300 2¾ 2¾ 2½ 2½
Indus Rayon 5200 66½ 63 63 65½
Ingersoll-Rand 1000 58½ 55½ 55½ 58¼
Inspiration Cop 400 7¾ 7 7 7
Interobor Rap T 200 7¾ 7½ 7½ 7
Interlake Iron 100 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½
Int Agric Corp 300 1¼ ⅞ ⅞ 1¼
Int Business M 100 140½ 140½ 140½ 140
Int Carriers 300 8½ 8¼ 8¼ 8¼
Int Cement 1500 31¾ 29¾ 29¾ 31¼
Int Harvester 11300 35¼ 33¾ 34½ 35½
Int Hydroelec 1500 11¼ 10¾ 10¾ 10¾
Int Nickel 21800 18¾ 17¾ 18 18⅝
Int Pap&Pow A 800 5¾ 5½ 5½ 6
Int Pap&Pow B 300 3½ 3¾ 3¾ 3¾
Int Pap&Pow C 700 2½ 2½ 2½ 2½
Int Pap&P pf n 300 15½ 14¾ 14¾ 15
Int Salt 200 23 23 23 23¾
Int Shoe 100 47¾ 47¾ 47¾ ...
Int Silver 100 38½ 38½ 38½ 39½
Int Silver pf 50 57 57 57 57
Int Tel & Tel 21100 15½ 15¼ 15½ 15½
Interstate Dept S 100 6 6 6 6¾

—J—

Jewel Tea 1100 38½ 38 38½ 38
Johns Manville 5300 45¾ 44½ 45 45½
ohns Man pf 120 96½ 94¼ 96½ ...
ohnes & L'lin pf 30 83¾ 82½ 82¾ 80¼

—K—

Kan C South 3000 20 19½ 20 19
Kaufmann D St 400 8 7½ 8 8¾
Kayser (J) & Co 1000 14½ 13¾ 13½ 15
Kelly-Springfield 4500 5 4¾ 4¾ 5
Kelly-Sp 6% pf 100 23 23 23 22
Kelsey H W B 100 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ 3½
Kelvinator Corp 8300 11¾ 11 11½ 11¾
Kennecott Cop 21200 21½ 20½ 20¾ 21
Kinney & Co 100 4½ 4½ 4½ 5
Kresge 3200 14 13¾ 13¾ 13¾
Kress Co 100 35 35 35 35
Kroger Groc & B 3200 27½ 25½ 26¼ 27½

—L—

Laclede Gas StL 50 65 65 65 ...
Lee Rubber 1500 10¾ 10½ 10½ 10½
Lehigh Val Coal 100 4¾ 4¾ 4¾ 4¾
Lehigh V Coal pf 100 8 8 8 8
Lehigh Val RR 2500 20½ 20 20¼ 20½
Lehman Corp 300 68½ 67½ 67½ 68¾
Leher-Goings-P 12100 28½ 27¾ 27¾ 29
Lily Tulip Cup 300 17½ 17 17½ 17
Lima Loco Wks 100 24 24 24 25
Liquid Carbonic 6300 33¾ 32 32½ 33¼
Loew's Inc 5000 34¾ 33½ 34 35
Lorillard 100 3¼ 3¼ 3½ 3½
Long Bell Lum A 100 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ ...
Louisville G&E A 300 21½ 20¾ 21½ 20¾
Louisville & N 100 57½ 57½ 57½ 56½
Louisiana OR 200 2¾ 2¾ 2¾ ...
Louisiana OR pf 10 34½ 34½ 34½ ...

—M—

McCall Corp 400 28¾ 28 28¾ 28
McCrory Stores 400 2¾ 2¾ 2¾ 2⅝
McCrory B 100 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½
McCrory pf 100 10½ 10½ 10½ 10½
McIntyre Porcu 12700 33 31½ 32½ 33½
McLellan Stores 2500 2½ 2 2½ 2
McLellan Sto pf 300 15½ 15½ 15½ ...
Mack Trucks 2300 35¾ 34½ 34½ 35¾
Macy (RH) & Co 100 53 52 52 53
Madison Sq Gar 300 4¾ 4 4¾ ...
Magma Copper 200 14¾ 14¾ 14¾ 16⅜
Mallinson 300 3¾ 3½ 3½ 3⅝
Mallimson pf 10 18 18 18 ...
Manati Sugar 500 3½ 2¾ 2¾ ...
Manati Sug pf 20 6½ 6½ 6½ 6½
Mandel Bros 30 5¼ 5¼ 5¼ 5¼
Man Elv mg 100 14 14 14 14
Man Shirt 100 16¼ 16¼ 16¼ 16
Maracaibo Oil 100 2½ 2½ 2½ 2½
Marine Mid 200 9 8¾ 9 9
Market St Ry 500 2 1¾ 2 1⅞
Marlin-Rockwell 100 16 16 16 ...
Marshall Field 200 13½ 13¼ 13½ 13¼
Mathieson Alkali 1000 33¾ 32½ 33¼ 33½
May Dept Stores 500 25¾ 25¾ 25¾ 25½
Maytag 1500 6¼ 6 6 6
Miami Cop 100 6½ 6½ 6½ 6½
Mid-Cont Pet 1200 12½ 12 12 12¼
Midland Steel 2500 15¼ 14¾ 14¾ 15
Min Moline 300 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ 3½
Min SP & SSM 400 21¼ 21¼ 21¼ ...
Mo Kan & Tex 100 12½ 12½ 12½ 13
Mo Pacific 800 7½ 6¾ 6¾ 7¾
Mo Pacific pf 500 9¾ 8¾ 9 9¼
Mohawk Carpet 100 17¾ 17 17 17¾
Montgom Ward 17100 22¾ 21½ 21¾ 22
Mother Lode 1400 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
Motor Met Gauge 29100 4¾ 4 4 4¼
Motor Products 700 24½ 22½ 22½ 24
Motor Wheel 2900 9¼ 8½ 9 8½
Mullins Mfg 700 7¼ 7 7 7¼
Munsingwear 200 14½ 14½ 14½ 15
Murray Body 4100 8¾ 8¼ 8½ 9

—N—

Nash Motors 8000 20¾ 20½ 20¼ 20½
Nat Acme 200 8¾ 8¾ 8¾ 8½
Nat Bel H pf 200 8¾ 8 8¼ 8¼
Nat Biscuit 2100 55 53¼ 54½ 55
Nat Biscuit pf 200 140 140 140 ...
Nat Cash Reg 9000 18¼ 17¾ 17¾ 18½
Nat Dairy Prod 9700 21 20¾ 20¾ 21¼
Nat Dept Stores 100 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ 2
Nat Lead 100 109 109 109 ...
Nat Lead pf B 100 100½ 100½ 100½ ...
Nat Pow & Lt 1900 16¼ 15¾ 16 15½
Nat Rys Mex 1pf 100 3 2 2 ...
Nat Rys Mex 2pf 100 ¾ ¾ ¾ ¾
Nat Steel 3100 45 41¾ 41½ 44½
Nat Surety 400 4½ 4½ 4½ ...
Nat Tea 1400 22½ 21¾ 21¾ 22½
Newport Indus 700 8¼ 8 8 8
NY Central 27100 44¾ 43 43¼ 44¼
NY Chi & StL 7400 25¾ 24½ 25 24½
NY C & StL pf 4000 30 28 29 28
NY Dock 100 7¾ 7¼ 7¼ 8
NY Dock pf 40 15 15 15 15
NY & Harlem 20 130 125 130 125
NY Investors 2000 1¾ 1½ 1¾ 1¾
NY NH & H 3100 26½ 25¼ 25¾ 26¾
NY NH & H pf 200 47 46 46 47
NY Ont & W 1400 11¼ 10½ 10½ 11¼
NY Shipbldg 27000 20¼ 18¾ 19¾ 20¾
NY Shipbldg pf 70 85 82 85 82
NY Steam 6% 10 98 98 98 98
Noranda M 12700 31¾ 30¾ 31½ 32¼
Norfolk & West 400 157 155 157 160
North American 9100 26½ 26½ 26½ 27½
No Am Aviation 4100 6¼ 6 6¼ 6¾
Northern Pacific 70 24½ 23¾ 24 25¾
Northwestern Tel 20 33½ 33 33 ...
Norwalk Tire 700 5 4½ 4½ 4½

—O—

Ohio Oil 4100 12¾ 12 12 12¾
Oliver Farm Eq 3600 8¾ 8½ 8½ 8½
Omnibus 200 8¼ 8¼ 8¼ 8
Oppenheim Col 100 9 9 9 9¾
Otis Elevator 2100 18¼ 17¾ 17½ 18
Otis Steel 7000 7 6¾ 6¾ 7
Otis Steel ppf 100 16 16 16 ...
Owens Ill Glass 3100 79¼ 77 78¼ 77⅞

—P—

Pacific Coast 2pf 10 4½ 4½ 4½ 3¾
Pacific Gas&El 1000 27¾ 27½ 27½ 27¾
Pacific Lighting 400 33 32¾ 32½ 32¾
Pacific Mills 400 22 21½ 22 23
Packard Motor 7000 5¾ 5½ 5¾ 5¾
Panhandle P & R 400 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½
Par Pub cl'fs 1200 1¾ 1¾ 1¾ 1¾
Par & Tilford 1000 23¼ 23¼e 23¼ 23
Park Utah 400 3¾ 3½ 3½ 3¾
Pathe Exchange 100 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
Pathe Exch A 1600 8 8 8¼ 8¾
Patino Mines 3000 17½ 16½ 16½ 17
Peerless Motor 1700 8¾ 8¼ 8¼ 8½
Penn Coal&Coke 400 5¾ 5¾ 5¾ 5¾
Penn Dixie Cem 1900 8¾ 8¾ 8¾ 8¾
Penney (JC) 1700 42¼ 40¾ 41½ 41½
Pennsylvania RR 8000 36 34½ 34¾ 35¾
Peoples GasL&C 300 60½ 60 60 60
Pere Marquette 200 32 30 32 30½
Petroleum 1200 10½ 10¾ 10¾ 10½
Phelps Dodge 6000 15 14¾ 14¾ 15½
Phila & Reading 1700 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ 6¾
Phillips Pet 6700 13¾ 13½ 13¾ 14
Phoenix pf 90 86 86 86 86
Pierce Oil 400 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ 1½
Pierce Pet 800 2 1¾ 1¾ 1¾
Pillsbury Flour 1300 23½ 23½ 23½ 23
Pitts FW & C pf 10 145 145 145 ...
Pitts Steel pf 10 36½ 36½ 36½ 35½
Pitts United pf 20 49 48¾ 49 49
Plymouth Oil 1400 13 12 13 13
Poor & Co B 400 10½ 10½ 10½ 10½
Postal Tel pf 4100 24½ 22½ 22½ 24
Pressed Steel Car 100 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ 3¾
Procter & Gam 600 40½ 40 40 41½
Prod & Refiners 200 1 ⅞ 1⅛ 1⅛
Prod & Ref pf 70 7 7 7 7
Public Service 500 47½ 46½ 46½ 47½
Pullman 2100 48 46¼ 46¼ 47½
Pure Oil 4200 9¾ 8½ 8½ 9¾
Purity Bakeries 1900 19¾ 19¾ 19¾ 19¾

—R—

Radio Corp Amer 23700 8½ 8¼ 8¾ 8½
Radio pf B 1200 19¾ 18½ 18½ 19
Radio-Keith-O 1800 3¾ 3½ 3¾ 3¾
RR Securities 10 29¼ 29¼ 29¼ ...
Raybestos Man 500 15¼ 14¾ 14¾ 14¾
Real Silk Hosiery 1400 13½ 13¼ 13¼ 13½
Reis & Co 600 3 3 3 3
Remington Rand 1700 8¾ 8 8½ 8¾
Reo Motors 1600 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ 4¾
Republic I & S 13600 18½ 17 17¼ 18¾
Repub I&S pf 1600 41½ 40¾ 41 41½
RevereC&B pf 20 60 56½ 56½ 60
Reynolds Metal 2900 19¾ 18¼ 18¼ 19
Reynolds Spring 800 11½ 11½ 11½ 11¾
Roesla In Co Am 100 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½
Royal Dutch 600 32¼ 32 32 33

—S—

Safeway Stores 1900 54½ 52¾ 52¾ 54
St Joseph Lead 3400 26¾ 24¾ 24¾ 27
StL & SF 1200 6 5½ 5½ 5¾
StL & SF pf 700 9½ 9 9 9
Seaboard Air L 2500 2 1⅞ 2 2⅛
Seaboard A L pf 100 3 3 3 2¾
Seaboard Oil 140 23¾ 23 23½ 23
Sears Roebuck 13500 36½ 35¾ 36¾ 36¾
Second Nat Inv 200 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ ...
Seneca Corp 1100 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ 3½
Servel Inc 3900 5¾ 5½ 5¾ 5¾
Shattuck (FG) 500 9¼ 9 9 9½
Shell Trans & Tr 90 20 20 20 24½
Shell Union Oil 1600 8¼ 8 8½ 8¼
Shell Un Oil pf 400 47 47 47 ...
Simmons 4300 22½ 21½ 22 22⅝
Simms Petroleum 200 9¼ 9 9¼ 9¼
Skelly Oil 100 7½ 7½ 7½ 8
Sloss Sheffield 100 31 31 31 ...
Sloss Shef pf 100 35 33 35 ...
Socony Vacuum 14400 12½ 11⅝ 11⅝ 12¼
So Calif Edison 400 23½ 23 23¼ 23
Southern Pacific 13000 27¾ 26¾ 26¾ 28¼
So P Rico Sugar 1100 37½ 37½ 37½ 37¾
Southern Ry 10100 28¾ 27¾

Financial: News and Comment

Increased Wages Are Reported By Many More Firms

Thousands of Employees Are Affected—Hours Also Reduced

DETROIT, July 28—Hourly wage rate for 40,000 workers in Chevrolet and Pontiac plants throughout the country has been increased 15 per cent, effective Aug. 1. This is in addition to the 5 per cent increase announced in May.

General Motors Truck Corp. will increase wages and salaries of approximately 2000 employees 15 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively.

NEW YORK, July 28—Certain-Teed Products Corp. has increased wages averaging about 11 per cent. G. M. Brown, president, commenting on the wage increase, said:

"We are out to do our part. The first cycle of the great swing back toward restored prosperity is rapidly taking place. Dealers are stocking up and our business showed an increase during May and June. During those two months the company earned modest net profits after bond interest, depreciation and all fixed charges."

The foregoing announcement was incorporated in a message to President Roosevelt pledging the company's support to the Chief Executive's recovery program.

CLEVELAND, July 28—White Motor Company announces a 10 per cent increase in rate of pay of shop workers in Cleveland, effective Aug. 1. Increase will include all hourly and piece workers.

DETROIT, July 28—Hourly wage workers of Packard Motor Car Company will shortly be advised of an increase in pay rate, effective Aug. 1.

DETROIT, July 28—Buick Motor Company has made a 15 per cent increase in hourly wages, effective Aug. 1. This follows one of 5 per cent last May, bringing total wage increase this summer to 20 per cent.

CHICAGO, July 28 (AP)—Marshall Field & Co.'s big State Street store has put its clerical workers on a 40-hour week, and announces industrial workers will work 35 hours a week. At the same time the company announces a 5 per cent raise, restoring a cut of several months ago.

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—A wage increase of 6 per cent, effective as of July 1, is announced for 11,000 employees of the Postal Telegraph & Cable Corporation. Wages had been cut since August, 1930, from 3 to 20 per cent, depending on location. Executives are not included in the advance.

MILWAUKEE, July 28 (AP)—Wage increases of 10 per cent for all employees of the Seaman Body Corporation here and the Nash Motors Company plants at Kenosha and Racine, Wis., will be effective Aug. 1.

The raises mark the first general increase these firms have announced since 1929. The announcement did not reveal the extent of reductions.

DETROIT, July 28 (AP)—K. T. Keller, general manager of the Chrysler Corporation, today announced that beginning Aug. 1, the corporation will place in effect hourly wage scales 20 per cent higher than those in effect for the first period in March.

The 20 per cent increase, he said, includes a previous 10 per cent rise, given effect last week, for the 46,000 wage earners and salaried employees of the corporation throughout the country. The second increase, he said, affects only hourly wage earners.

NEW YORK, July 28—Jersey City and Hudson County employees will have 25 per cent of the recently announced 40 per cent pay reduction restored by a resolution of the city commission of Jersey City and Hudson County board of freeholders.

Dividend Declarations

National Lead Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the common, $1.75 on the class A preferred, and $1.50 on the class B preferred stocks. Common dividend is payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15, the class A Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 1, and the class B Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Freeport Texas Company declared a regular dividend of $1.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stockholders of record Oct. 12. They also declared a dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable Sept. 1 to stockholders of record Aug. 15.

Electric Shareholdings Corporation declared a dividend of $1.50, or 44-1000ths of a share of common, on the preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 5. After payment of this dividend, three quarterly dividends on the preferred will remain unpaid.

Sherwin Williams Company declared a dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 31. Common dividend was omitted last quarter. Six months ago 25 cents was paid.

Brooklyn Union Gas Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25, subject to deduction of 5 per cent under the National Recovery Act, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 11.

Harmony Mills of Cohoes, N. Y., have declared a dividend in partial liquidation of $25 a share on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 15 to stockholders of record Aug. 10.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York declared a dividend of 85 cents on the common, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 7.

Diamond Match Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Vick Financial Corporation declared a dividend of 7½ cents on the common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

New York Steam Corporation declared a dividend of 55 cents on the commoh, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Pacific Fire Insurance Company declared a dividend of 60 cents, payable Aug. 7 to stock of record Aug. 5.

Crown Zellerbach Corporation declared a dividend of 37½ cents a share on the series A and B preference stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 12. These payments will leave cumulative dividends in arrears aggregating $10.50 a share on the preference stocks, series A and B.

Kaufmann Department Stores declared dividends of 20 cents on the common stock and $3.50 on the preferred for account of accumulations, both payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 10. The last payment on the common was a quarterly distribution of 20 cents on July 28, 1932. Last payment on the preferred was on Jan. 30, last, when a quarterly dividend of $1.75 was paid.

Ingersoll-Rand Company declared a dividend of 37½ cents on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 7.

Greater Employment In Silk Industry

By the Associated Press

New York, July 28

JUNE employment in the silk industry was 63.6 per cent above the corresponding month last year and 9.2 per cent higher than May, says the Silk Association of America.

Broad silk loom employment rose 8 per cent, narrow loom was unchanged, and spinning spindle employment expanded 11.8 per cent last month, as compared with May.

Wheat Quotas For Forty-Two States Fixed by Wallace

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—County wheat production control associations, the mainspring of the voluntary domestic allotment plan, will be set up speedily in wheat-producing states in the next three weeks by farm administrators as the next step in their campaign to cut down wheat production.

Instructions to extension workers and special representatives in counties without agricultural agents went forward today, following up Secretary Wallace's overnight announcement of wheat allotments for 42 states and 2233 counties.

One other announcement is necessary before the campaign of administrators to obtain agreements from farmers to reduce their acreage for harvest next year will be in full swing.

Mr. Wallace, determined to go ahead with his plans without any further wait for an international wheat acreage reduction agreement, said that within 10 days he will announce what percentage of reduction farmers will be required to agree to make in order to qualify for cash payments.

His announcement came after the decision of the London wheat conference to recess until Aug. 2, without having reached agreement.

The maximum reduction which Mr. Wallace will require will be 20 per cent, with prospects that because of this year's light production of the grain that he may select a smaller figure.

Each county producing wheat has been given an allotment representing a share in the estimated domestic consumption of the grain for the coming year.

In some counties the allotments are small and reduction campaigns may not be undertaken there specifically.

If farmers there and in other counties growing small quantities of wheat wish to join in the plan, however, they will be permitted to form control associations with a larger area than a single county.

Exporters of Wheat Present Draft to European Exporters

LONDON, July 28—A new draft which wheat exporters presented to European importers proposes that in return for a 15 per cent cut in production by the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina, importers should first agree to maintain wheat acreage at its present level; secondly, reduce tariffs as wheat rises; thirdly, agree to "modification of general regime of wheat restrictions." It also proposes that negotiations continue in London during August.

Exporters expect nothing to be done this year. The draft appears so general in terms and so innocuous that it should satisfy importing countries, but there is still doubt if all will agree.

At the morning session it is understood Britain, France, and Italy were all making objections.

Regular Hours in Stock Market Except Saturdays

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—The governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange announced that the regular hours of business—from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.—would be resumed, beginning next Monday.

It was also stated that the exchange would be closed on all Saturdays up to and including Sept. 2.

The governors of the exchange shortened sessions, beginning last Monday, from 12 noon to 3 p. m., in order to permit harried brokers and their employees to dig out from a mountain of work that accumulated during the hectic trading of the past week or so. On Wednesday the hours were again changed to 11 a. m. to 2 p. m., this abbreviated schedule ending today.

With the shortening of the business hours this week, it was said that commission houses had been able to catch up with their labors. At the same time the daily stock trading turnover has dwindled to something more than 2,000,000 shares. Consequently, it was said, the exchange officials felt that it woud facilitate business to return to the regular hours.

The New York Curb Exchange later announced that it was making similar changes.

The over-the-counter market also will restore normal trading hours on Monday.

Westinghouse Electric Loss Equals $2,078,434

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, net loss of $2,078,424 after depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with net loss of $3,491,372 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $1,881,979 a year before.

For the six months ended June 30 net loss was $5,570,016 after charges, compared with a net loss of $3,202,127 a year before.

There was a net income of $14,138 after charges for June.

Unity Needed In Code Acceptance In New England

Council Head Points to Factors Outside Work and Wage Question

In a statement commenting on the meaning of the "blanket code" to New England business, Henry D. Sharpe, president of the New England Council, today emphasized the need for "real understanding on the part of employers, employees, and the general public, both as to the objectives sought and the methods proposed." This is necessary, he declared, if the changes implied in the widespread adoption of the President's reëmployment agreement are to be done "intelligently and with justice to all concerned."

Asserting that while public attention is centered on the provisions of the agreement dealing with employment and wages, the agreement involves additional factors which employers and the public should have in mind.

To Raise Buying Power

"The President is asking of all business employers in New England that they immediately institute maximum hours in the work week," says Mr. Sharpe, "adopt minimum wages, and eliminate child labor, as their contribution to a nation-wide program for spreading employment and increasing the buying power of wage earners.

"This so-called 'blanket code,' embodied in the proposed President's reëmployment agreement, is anticipatory of more comprehensive codes for each type of industry to be worked out in coöperation with the National Recovery Administration. It should not be overlooked that every industry is expected to agree upon and submit to the National Recovery Administration a code of fair competition by Sept. 1, or earlier. Each such code approved will, for the industry concerned, take the place of the President's agreement.

"It is no easy task anywhere," Mr. Sharpe continues, "and least of all in a region so highly developed industrially as is New England, to change simultaneously the hours and wages of hundreds of classes of workers in thousands of establishments, each confronted with conditions peculiar to itself. It will be done intelligently and with justice to all concerned to the extent that there is real understanding on the part of employers, employees and the general public, both as to the objectives sought and the methods proposed. This means that a process of education is necessary within each community and each business establishment.

Must Consider Pledge

"While for the moment public attention is centered upon the provisions of the President's agreement dealing with employment and wages," says Mr. Sharpe, "those asked to sign cannot ignore the fact that in so doing they pledge themselves also (1) not to increase prices by more than is necessary to meet actual increases in costs due to this or other phases of the recovery program, with due weight given to probable increases in sales volume; (2) to 'support and patronize' establishments signing the agreement; and (3) as purchasers to coöperate in adjusting contracts for goods bought at fixed prices before June 16 where such prices have been increased through signature of the agreement or adoption of a fair practice code. The sincere, responsible employer must—and the public should—have in mind these limitations on the freedom of transaction to which business is accustomed, as well as the provisions intended to create more jobs and more buying power.

"Since New England is one of the best organized areas in the United States for economic coöperation," concludes Mr. Sharpe, "there can be no doubt that its response to this feature of the President's recovery program will be in keeping with its record of accomplishment in previous national emergencies which, like this one, presented practical problems to be solved by united effort in behalf of a great common cause."

June Railway Earnings Increased Substantially

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—The June gain in railroads' gross revenues and the substantial improvement in net operating income enabled numerous carriers to cover their fixed charges for the month.

Wall Street estimates that the Pennsylvania had surplus after charges of about $4,000,000, New York Central between $500,000 and $1,000,000, Baltimore & Ohio approximately $1,000,000 and Southern Pacific about $500,000.

Brooklyn Union Gas Net

NEW YORK, July 28—Brooklyn Union Gas Company reports for the 12 months ended June 30, 1933, net income of $4,808,925 after taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., equal to $6.49 a share on the average shares and $6.48 a share on the 741,826 shares outstanding at the close of the period, compared with $5,143,685, or $6.94 a share on 741,218 shares, in the preceding 12 months ended June 30, 1932.

Ward Baking Corp. Profit

Ward Baking Corporation reports for the 27 weeks ended July 8, 1933, a net profit of $331,866, after depreciation, interest and federal taxes, equal to $1.27 a share, on the 261,008 shares of 7 per cent preferred, compared with a net profit of $817,573, equal to $1.87 a share, on 277,013 shares of 7 per cent preferred for the 28 weeks ended July 9 a year ago.

Brokers' Loans Decline

WASHINGTON, July 28—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City decreased $73,000,000 in the week ended July 26 to a total of $894,000,000. This compares with $967,000,000 a week ago and with $231,000,000 on July 27, 1932, the low for the depression.

Packard Motor Earnings

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—Packard Motor Car Company had a net profit of $31,563 in the June quarter, contrasting with loss of $949,144 in the corresponding period of last year. In the six months to June 30 the company lost $1,109,870, compared with a loss of $2,513,127 for the first half of 1932.

Delaware & Hudson Takes On Aspect of Investment Trust

As Holding Company, Runs Railroad, Coal Company and Big Fund—Long Dividend Record Broken in 1933—Central Stock Ownership Important

By G. R. ERICSON

Perhaps at no time in the last three or four years has there been more investment and speculative interest in railroad companies than now. This is due not only to the rebound in traffic which has begun to affect favorably most of the important carriers of the country, but to the implications of the "New Deal" under which the transportation system is regarded as a vital part of our economic order, which must be supported, if need be, by government moneys until recovery has performed its recuperating task.

This partnership which is implied in the loans to various companies by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has additional confirmation in the appointment of a federal coördinator for railroads.

Of course, the railroads will not fare alike, despite federal solicitude. Their income will depend on volume of traffic, and possibly investments, while the return to stockholders will be affected by capital structure and current financial situations.

An interesting position is held by Delaware & Hudson Company, one of the oldest railroad and business concerns in the country, having been incorporated 110 years ago as "The President and Managers of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company." Today it is a holding company, owning an 850-mile railroad in rich territory, operating an investment fund of not far from $50,000,000 and controlling a $100,000,000 coal company whose output last year accounted for about 10 per cent of total anthracite production.

Strategic Position

Delaware & Hudson Railroad has a strategic position in that it is a direct link between the industrial New England area and the big trunk line territory, its lines extending from Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, Penna., to Binghamton, N. Y., thence to Albany and Troy and northern New York State to the international boundary line where it connects with a road giving it access to Montreal.

By the last consolidation plan outlined to the Interstate Commerce Commission in January, 1931, it was proposed to assign the road to the joint use of the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and Chesapeake & Ohio-Nickel Plate. However, some modification of this plan is now regarded as probable, in view of the closer relationship between D. & H. and Central.

A Loree Management

Dominated by Leonor F. Loree, who has been president of the Baltimore & Ohio, president of the Rock Island and chairman of the Kansas City Southern Railway, the road has steadily gained in importance in the 26 years of his incumbency. A large floating debt was funded, various connecting roads were purchased, others disposed of, and an extensive plan of modernization undertaken which has been continuous to the present.

As of the end of 1928, a subsidiary, the United Traction Co., N. Y., was sold to E. L. Phillips & Co. for $1,150,000, the buyer assuming about $7,000,000 of indebtedness. In July, 1929, the Quebec, Montreal & Southern Ry. Co. was sold to Canadian National Railways for about $6,000,000.

In 1930, the Interstate Commerce Commission approved the segregation of the coal and railroad properties, although the management had already in 1927 evolved a plan by which the company's coal-bearing lands, together with the coal lands of its subsidiary, Northern Coal & Iron Company, were sold to the Hudson Coal Company, all of whose stock is owned by Delaware & Hudson Company. The Hudson Coal Company made payment for these properties by issuing $35,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent bonds due 1962 which were sold in the open market. The cash received for these bonds, with other funds totaling $41,230,000, was invested in Wabash Railway and Lehigh Valley Railway stock, sold the next year to Pennsylvania Railroad for $62,500,000, indicating a profit of more than $21,000,000.

Diversified Investments

The segregation gives the Delaware & Hudson Co. three distinct departments of activity: ownership of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Corp., ownership of the Hudson Coal Co., and management of an investment fund which as of Dec. 31, 1932, stood on the books at $54,489,256. The use of this fund under President Loree's direction is one of the most interesting of D. & H. operations.

The greater part of the $62,000,000 mentioned above was until 1930 carried in very liquid form, but with the drop in interest rates, greater return was needed and so by the end of that year, $56,300,000 was placed in securities, diversified as follows: 4 per cent in United States bonds, 15⅓ per cent in state and municipal bonds; 15¾ per cent in American utility bonds; 17¾ per cent in American railway bonds; about 5 per cent in industrial bonds; some 7 per cent in foreign government bonds; over 17 per cent in preferred stock; 6.36 per cent in guaranteed issues, and the balance in miscellaneous issues.

During the dark days of 1932, when stocks generally were dragging bottom, Mr. Loree, who apparently hasn't relished handing over D. & H. to the joint control of the big trunk lines, began buying New York Central stock, selling some of the investment portfolio to do so. By the end of the year he had bought 495,000 shares for $11,065,350 or an average cost of $22.35 a share.

Whether this forecasts a new alliance in the railroad field cannot be predetermined, but assuming that D. & H. still has the Central stock, it has a profit of more than $11,000,000, since today New York Central's market price is twice that at which it was bought. These 495,000 shares represent approximately a 10 per cent interest in Central, and is the most important single block, the next largest being 267,152 shares owned by the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company.

The portfolio of D. & H. at cost at the end of 1932 stood at $54,489,256, but the market value was nearly 38 per cent less. However, the rise since then has canceled most if not all of this shrinkage.

Long Dividend Record

The railroad company proper is chiefly an anthracite carrier, 55 per cent of its revenue last year coming from hard coal tonnage and 11 per cent from bituminous tonnage. In the eight years 1923-1930, it earned on its stock an average of $5.30 a share. In 1931 it earned 2 cents a share and in 1932 it had a net operating deficit of $67,043. After fixed charges deficit was $4,477,591, due to the fact that upon segregation, it assumed most of the funded debt, now about $61,000,000. Despite this deficit, the bonds have a good rating, selling around 88.

The Hudson Coal Company ranks as the country's third largest anthracite producer, but has not contributed any dividends to the parent company in seven years. Last year it had a loss of $2,136,824, a loss the year before of $729,777 and a net income in 1930 of $1,166,929.

Delaware & Hudson's dividend record extends back over 100 years, starting in 1826. It had a $9 annual rate from 1907 through 1931, reduced in 1932 and omitted in 1933.

There are 515,735 shares outstanding. These sold as high as 226 in 1929, 181 in 1930 and 157¼ in 1931. High in 1933 was 93¾ and low 37⅝.

It is interesting to note that the company owns almost one share of New York Central for each share of its own stock.

The World's Business

Another Silver Agreement?

Wall Street buzzed yesterday with the report that a supplementary agreement on silver had been signed secretly in London. Silver and silver mining stocks responded buoyantly to the news. The agreement provided, according to the report, for the withdrawal of 35,000,000 ounces a year from the market for four years, additional to the 35,000,000 ounces to be withdrawn under the treaty. The origin of the rumor was traced to a Reuter dispatch to Shanghai. In spite of this seeming authenticity, however, silver interests were skeptical. They inclined to the opinion that possibly the signatory governments had merely allocated among themselves the shares of the 35,000,000 ounces which by treaty they are obliged to purchase or otherwise withdraw.

Monetary Policy

Unless the use of money as well as the quantity can be controlled, monetary policy cannot govern the price level.—Mr. Reginald McKenna, chairman of the Midland Bank, London, in "Monetary Policy."

The Italian Way

In its efforts to combat speculation, the Administration might do well to study the methods pursued in Italy. In August last year a decree was promulgated placing stock exchanges and brokers under control of the Minister of Finance. That official was empowered to order inspections whenever he saw fit, to take measures to insure normal functioning, and to delegate an official to represent him on any exchange. This delegate, as it turns out, is present at all exchange meetings. He presides over the committees which draw up applications for listing. Only those stock brokers are admitted to the exchanges who have been approved by the ministry. Thus brokers have become public officials in Italy, the theory being that they are public mediators, and as such must perform certain duties as well as enjoy certain rights. Moreover, the Minister of Finance has always interpreted his new function as intended to authorize him to restrain speculation on the up or the down side every time it shows its head.

Consumer Education

The new deal has put a definite responsibility at the door of the consumer. He or she must buy from those who subscribe to the codes. It is not enough that the retailer himself wears or displays the Nira badge. That only means that he is affording code treatment to his labor force. The important thing is whether his merchandise is produced under code conditions. In order that consumers will readily recognize Nira merchandise, the code of the cloak and suit industry promises the use of an insigne for garments produced under code conditions. In watching for it, and buying only such merchandise as displays it, the consumer will clinch the battle against both the sweatshop and child labor that the Administration has inaugurated.

H. B. E.

Decline Features Livestock Trading During the Week

Receipts Moderate but Unevenly Distributed—Supplies Shorter

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 28 — Declines featured the trade on practically all classes of livestock this week, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep were moderate as a whole but were unevenly distributed, breaks coming with the big runs while advances were hard to realize on shorter supplies.

The best fed steers and yearlings ruled steady to 25c lower, the in-between grades 25c to mostly 5c lower, while common and medium kinds sold steady to 25c off.

Strictly choice long yearlings and 1268 pound beeves topped at $7.50, better grade weighty steers bulking at $6.75-7.15 while bulk light steers and yearlings cashed at $5.50-6.50, kinds eligible to less than $5.25 being scarce. Other killing classes remained unchanged with exception of a 10-25c advance on bulls and a 5s decline on vealers. Both yearling and heavy heifers sold up to $6.25, most fed heifers turning at $5.00-6.00.

Grainfed cows sold at $4.00-4.50, grassers $3.00-3.50, low cutters and cutters $2.00-2.75. Weighty sausage bulls sold up to $3.75.

Hogs broke sharply the first two days of the week but recovered part of the loss later to close 5-15c under last Friday. The top fell to $4.55 on Tuesday but was up to $4.80 on Thursday. Smaller supplies along with improvement in the fresh pork and provisions trade gave values a boost late in the period.

Fat lambs dropped sharply on the initial session of the week and changed but little on following days, closing mostly 5c under late last week, spots off 25c and others 75c.

General Mills, Inc. Reports Earnings Of $4.13 a Share

General Mills, Inc., report covering fiscal year ended May 31, 1933, shows, after deduction for depreciation, interest, federal taxes and minority interest, a net income of $4,081,654, as compared with $3,891,200 for the preceding year. This was equivalent, after 6 per cent preferred stock requirements to $4.13 per share on the outstanding common stock, as compared with $3.93 in the previous year. Earnings on preferred stock amounted to $18.33 a share, as compared with $17.17 at the close of the 1932 fiscal period.

Dollar value of sales declined from $87,165,627 to $83,886,335 because of the continuance of lower material costs.

Current assets amounted to $32,779,927 and current liabilities to $5,407,428. Current assets included $5,321,617 in cash (which cash was sufficient to almost completely liquidate the current liabilities), $4,505,296 in notes and accounts receivable, and $20,310,415 in inventories. The ratio of current assets to current liabilities is about six to one. In view of market conditions, the amount of cash grain carried, which is hedged in accordance with the company's policy, was enlarged by approximately $8,000,000 from the inventories of $12,807,305 reported at the end of May, 1932. During the past fiscal year current assets increased $3,346,626; $1,069,529 was added to surplus and $231,861 to special reserves.

Gillette Earnings Off Slightly For Half Year Period

Gillette Safety Razor Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net income after all charges and preferred dividends equal to 73 cents a share on 1,998,769 common shares. As the company had previously reported net of 28½ cents a share on the common in the first quarter, the indicated net for the second quarter was 44½ cents a share. A year ago Gillette earned 59 cents a common share in the second quarter and $1.25 for the half year.

No unrealized profits on foreign exchange in this period have been credited to earnings. Realized profits included in earnings amounted to $25,747.

The earnings for the six months are equivalent to $7.20 a share of preference stock outstanding and after deducting the preference dividend requirements for the six months to 73 cents per share of common stock outstanding.

At June 30, 1933, the company held in its treasury or had retired $15,291,000 of its own debentures leaving outstanding in the hands of the public $4,709,000.

After paying the June 30 dividend on its common stock the company and its subsidiaries had a total of $7,510,101 of cash and securities at market value of which $6,965,021 represented cash and United States Government obligations.

98 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS

CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK

Harvard Square, Cambridge

DEPOSIT BY MAIL

INTEREST BEGINS AUG. 1

International Tel. Co. Bank Credits Extended

New York, July 28

ARRANGEMENTS have been made by the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation for a six months' extension of its New York bank credits from Aug. 1.

On Aug. 1 it is anticipated that $1,000,000 of these bank loans will be paid off, reducing them to $26,000,000.

On Dec. 31, 1932, total notes and loans payable to banks amounted to $40,449,271, including the New York bank credit of $27,000,000.

Henry Clews Says Stock Market Now On Firmer Basis

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 28—In an analysis of the stock market, Henry Clews & Co., says that while it may not be very comforting to people who were holding stocks during last week's severe decline to say that in the last analysis it was probably a good thing for the general market that the recession took place, nevertheless, this is a fact for the reason that the unbridled speculation that was under way before the decline was doing more harm than good to the general recovery program.

Now that the excitement attending the slump has been dissipated to a large extent, it can be seen that the selling movement was not due to any unfavorable developments in the outside situation, but rather to overspeculation for the rise.

As a matter of fact, business continues to improve and there is still good ground for being hopeful as to its future.

The setback in the market cannot obliterate the fact that several key industries are running through the middle of July—normally a slack period for most of them—at the best levels of the year, and many companies which were not in a particularly strong position financially after the three years of depression, have materially strengthened their cash position and have made progress of a more or less permanent character.

A test period doubtless lies ahead but a summer depression, though belated, could very easily take place without altering the long term possibilities.

Reynolds Metals Co. Earnings $444,228

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 28—Reynolds Metals Company, and subsidiaries, report for the quarter ending June 30, after provision for depreciation, federal taxes, and all other charges, earnings of $444,228, equal to 57 7-10 cents a share on issued common stock, which compares with $237,641.77, equal to 30 9-10 cents a share for the like period in 1932. Earnings for the first six months ending June 30, were $573,617, equal to 74 6-10 cents a share, which compares with $504,745.01, equal to 65 7-10 cents a share for the like period in 1932.

Bethlehem Steel Joins Procession To Better Times

Operating Earning for June Quarter $1,669,559 —Good Recovery

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—Bethlehem Steel Corporation, second largest unit in the field, adds its testimony to the rapid recovery in the steel industry by reporting June quarter operating earnings of $1,669,559.

The result was the first break in a succession of operating deficits since the second quarter of 1932. In the first quarter of this year the company had a loss after ordinary operating expenses of $866,144, while in the June quarter last year total income amounted to $271,174.

After all charges, including interest and provision for interest and depreciation, there was a deficit of $3,312,846 compared with deficits of $5,765,451 and $4,671,266, respectively for the three months ended March 31, and the June quarter in 1932.

Eugene G. Grace, president of the company, expressed gratification at being able to report this measurable recovery in earning power along with an increase in unfilled business over the amount on the company's books at the end of the first quarter and a year ago, but he was chary about forecasting how far the expansion might continue.

Bethlehem's operations, he said, increased on a progressive scale since March to an average of 50 per cent for July.

He was confident that the rate would continue through August but after that the rate "would be determined by the amount of business turned in by the sales department."

The value of orders on hand June 30, was $42,647,681, contrasted with $38,360,601 at the end of the March quarter and $28,724,004 on June 30, 1932.

Wage increases put into effect by the company this month will add about $700,000 a month to the Bethlehem pay roll. Mr. Grace declared.

No action was taken respecting preferred dividends. Payments on the senior stock were suspended about a year ago, and, being a cumulative issue, the holders have about $7 a share due them.

General Railway Signal Earned 50 Cents a Share

General Railway Signal Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net profit of $177,444 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal, after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred, to 44 cents a share on the 320,700 shares of common, compared with $52,832, or 6 cents a share on the common, in the preceding quarter and $232,683, or 62 cents a share, in the June quarter of 1932.

For the six months ended June 30, 1933, net profit was $230,276, equal to 50 cents a share, compared with $215,875, or 46 cents a share in the first six months.

You must decide *soon!*

For last-minute vacation-planning, the hotel and travel advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor are a helpful guide. They bring news of a variety of vacation opportunities—from hotels, steamship lines, railroad companies, and travel agents.

The wide scope of the advertisements enables you to choose the place and the accommodations that you like best. A special page of hotel, resort and travel advertisements is published on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Boston Art Notes

Architects' Shop

Mr. Constantin Pertsoff is the solo exhibitor of pictures at The Architects' Shop, 19 Bromfield Street. His paintings may be seen amidst the arts and handicraft exhibited for sale by local architects.

Like other members of his profession who turn to the pictorial arts, Mr. Pertsoff maintains the rigorous architectural rules of construction. This discipline of draftmanship is especially noticeable in figure subjects. His water colors are characterized by tidy performance and clear tone. Their subjects are of the New England seacoast.

Arts and Crafts Society

Of considerable novelty is the display of enamels made by an Englishwoman, Miss Ernestine Mills, which may be seen at the Society for Arts and Crafts on Park Street.

This medieval craft, developed in Byzantium during earlier days and at Limoges, France, later, has not disappeared, but has been employed for new purposes in modern life. We see enamels used for jewelry, for dishes and trays. Miss Mills, however, restores it to its earlier office as a branch of the pictorial art. The enamel paste with its gleaming glaze shows colors off beautifully, rivaling the magnificence of gems. The picture is necessarily scaled down to a miniature size, and as a result it resembles the small illuminations which were inscribed profusely in the earlier manuscripts.

We were curious to know what enameling method was used by Miss Mills, but no information was available. There were two methods originally, the cloisonné and champlevé methods, which are analogous in a sense to the intaglio and relief methods in print making. The channels for the enamel in the former were made by joining fine strips of metal, the channels for the latter were scooped out of the metal plate.

Whatever her method, Miss Mills applies a deft hand and a patient craftsmanship. D. A.

Motion Pictures

Strange Fictions

"The Man Who Dared," a fictional biography, apotheosizing, without definitely saying so, the late Mayor Cermak of Chicago, opened at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters yesterday. Mr. Preston Foster manages well the leading rôle of Jan Novak, a Bohemian who makes a place for himself in America. He exhibits forcefulness and integrity and wears his hair supposedly as his prototype did. Miss Zita Johann contributes her interesting face and accent to the proceedings as Teena, his wife. Both look extraordinarily young under the graying hair of grandparenthood. The earlier scenes showing the arrival of the immigrants, Jan's father and mother, the work in the mines and other World's Fair days of Chicago have more charm, in their Hollywood way, than the later political sequences which are turned off with newsreel effect. The director, Mr. Hamilton McFadden, serves his anecotal material in story form.

"She Had to Say Yes," the companion picture, features Miss Loretta Young as the heroine of a rather sordid tale about what seems to be a new profession for women. It appears that out in the big world of commerce "customer's girls" are provided to entertain the out-of-town buyers and encourage in them a predilection for big orders. If they are hard-boiled and gold-diggers, they don't mind it. If they are nice girls they may object to the attentions which apparently go with the dinner. Miss Young remains a nice girl throughout and is saved and married by Mr. Lyle Talbot, the hero. We wonder if the picture is a slice of life—or of a scenarist's morbid imagination. Messrs. Bushy Berkeley and George Amy are co-directors. M. L.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990ke-303m)

8:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
8:15 NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
8:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
9:00 Henry King's Orchestra.
9:30 Reports; sport review.
9:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Mimi and Jerry."
7:30 "Grin and Bearit," songs.
7:45 NBC, Country Club Orchestra.
8:00 NBC Players: "Famous Loves."
8:30 Beraldi Ensemble.
8:45 Joe Rines's orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Phil Harris's Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Phil Baker; male quartet; female trio; Shield's orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "First Nighter"; sketch.
10:30 NBC, Aldo Ricci String Ensemble.
10:45 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
11:00 Announcements; sports; news.
11:30 NBC, Organ recital; chorus.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (500ke-508m)

8:00 p. m.—Studio speaker.
8:15 NBC, Manhattan Brass Band.
8:30 NBC, "Winnie the Pooh," sketch.
8:45 NBC, "Musical Wanderings."
9:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; talk.
9:45 NBC, "Just Relax," comedy sketch.
7:00 NBC, Lum and Abner, skit.
7:30 After Dinner Revue; popular vocal.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; Bourdon's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Grocery Store; Tom Howard; Jeannie Lang; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 Buddy Clark; John Herrick; Willie Morris; trio; Rakov's Orchestra.
10:00 Concert orchestra; soloists.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230ke-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Don Lang animal story.
5:15 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy," sketch.
5:45 CBS, Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra.
6:00 News, baseball scores, reports.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes," sketch.
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 Report; Hill Billy George; music.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor.
7:15 Yankee Singers; chorus.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, news.
8:00 The Columbians, musical.
8:30 Minstrel program.
8:45 "The Front Page Speaks," drama.
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Vera Van, contralto.
9:30 CBS, Grantland Rice; soloists; quartet; Jack Golden's Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Lou Holtz; Grace Moore; Lenard Hayton's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Jane Froman, Four Snow Queens; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
10:45 News, baseball scores, reports.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS, dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410ke-212m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Stamp Adventurers' Club.
6:15 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Russian Gypsy Orchestra.
7:00 News, baseball scores.
7:15 CBS and local dance music.
8:15 Organ recital.
8:30 CBS, Robison's Buckaroos.
9:00 Twentieth Century Ensemble.
9:15 Huston Ray's Orchestra.
9:45 News; baseball scores.
10:00 Joe Haymes's Orchestra.
10:30 Readings with organ.
10:45 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.

WHDH, Boston (830ke-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Emerald Isle Orchestra.
5:15 The Wandering Minstrel.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ralph Blagden.
6:15 Studio string ensemble; soloist.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 "Sleepy Valley," sketch.
7:00 Minstrel program.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Touraine string ensemble.
8:00 "Crumble and Grunt."
8:15 Local dance music.
9:30 Neapolitan Serenaders.
9:45 Broadcast to Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920ke-326m)

1:45 p. m.—"Timely Topics"—talk.
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—Down East Minstrels.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
3:30 p. m.—Springfield College Chorus.
4:00 p. m.—NBC program.

WREI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ; stocks.
1:30-4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC music.

WNAC

7:00 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:20 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Symphony.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Cathedral Hour; Orchestra; Choir.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Organ; records; shop news.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements, news.
3:15 p. m.—CBS programs.

Spain Prepares for Macon

SEVILLE, Spain, July 28 (AP)—The United States Consul yesterday requested data on a projected mooring mast at Tablada Airdrome in anticipation of a possible visit by the American naval airship Macon. The airdrome authorities said work on the mast was planned to begin Jan. 1, and be completed in 1934.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

FOR SALE OR RENT

BREWSTER ON CAPE COD, MASSACHUSETTS—Picturesque homestead, rambling Cape Cod style, all modern improvements, 12 rooms, 5 baths 4 fireplaces, screened porch, artistically furnished; summer rental $400, sale price $15,000. SEA PINES SCHOOL.

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BEAUTIFULLY located in 9 acres of pines; home for children needing special care and supervision; workers in charge trained and experienced, loving and understanding children; terms moderate for summer or permanent. Address HOPE ACRES, South Lincoln, Mass., or Telephone Wayland 80-3.

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General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA money easily earned selling finest 21-folder $1 Christmas assortment; experience unnecessary; request sample; also 50c bargain; large commissions. DOEHLA CO., 8-16, Fitchburg, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—Refined, experienced companion housekeeper, excellent cook, nursing; careful driver; unencumbered; Christian Scientist preferred; references exchanged. Address 3033 Fourth Avenue, Randolph 3114.

SAN DIEGO, California—American widow, unencumbered, thoroughly experienced in nursing, wishes position as attendant or housekeeper for elderly person; good reader; go any place; references exchanged. Mrs. B. F. POTTER, 3909 Texas Street.

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MONITOR readers are cordially invited to share their curios, miniatures, gadgets and inventions by exhibiting them in Cleveland and Detroit before thousands of interested spectators; liberal cash prizes will be awarded at this unique Exposition to be held in October; enter what you have FREE; write today for entry blank and full details. EXHIBITIONS INC., Dept. CSM, 7016 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

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FURNISHED summer home, 6 rooms, bath, fireplace, screened sleeping porches, garage; electrically equipped; excellent view. Tel. Com. 2419, or write Box S-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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RIDGEFIELD, N. J.—Private estate, unusual 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; New York close; adults; $40. DAVIS, Morsemere 4-5025.

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ROOMS AND BOARD

CONCORD, N. H., 5 Dearborn Street—Attractive rooms in private home, near "Pleasant View"; excellent cooking.

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NEW YORK CITY, 205 West 57th—Furnished room, closet, running water. $8 single, $10 double. Apt. 4-C. Circle 7-5420.

NEW YORK CITY, 255 West 80th (10-N.)—Luxurious private home offers transients; river view; beautiful; twin beds, bath, radio.

N. Y. C., 307 West 79th—Newly decorated rooms in beautiful apt.; river view; $10, $7, $6; excellent location. (10-A.) ROUZEE.

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(Continued)

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Daily Features

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Each in Her Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Newton, Kan.

AN ELDERLY woman called on a minister's wife one afternoon and offered to do the family washing, ironing, and mending free of charge.

The lady of the parsonage, contemplating the large amount of laundry work that she had each week, said: "We could not think of letting you do that, for it would be too much for you to undertake."

"No," said the woman, "I have been thinking a great deal about the Sunday School lesson which brought out that 'he who is greatest must be your servant,' and 'whoever humbles himself will be uplifted.' I want to serve. I cannot teach a class, and I do not feel that I can call on strangers. If you would let me do your washing, ironing, and mending I should consider it a great privilege; then you would be more free to serve in the many helpful ways that I cannot."

It is pleasant to add that the washing, ironing, and mending are being done each week beautifully; and both women are having great joy in their own ways of service.

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

Sketching Holiday

For many years I have spent delightful holidays sketching in water color, sometimes with a sketching class, sometimes with one or two friends. It is interesting to my acquaintances to see the results of my holiday in local exhibitions, some sales take place, and some sketches can be mounted as calendars when Christmas comes round. The pleasure of working out of doors, the long contemplation of the beauties of earth and sky, the companionship of people of similar tastes, the records obtained of happy holidays in beautiful places: these are some assets of a sketching holiday.

Miss Emily W.

Supervising Music Practice

Having studied the piano for the last six years, I am able to assist the practicing of the beginning pupils of my teacher. Many mothers are unable to supervise the practice hour; therefore, I spend an hour daily at pupils' homes helping them in their practice. By this supervision the child understands what he is doing and really enjoys the practice hour—which used to be a drudgery, both to the mother and child. Mothers are glad to pay me for this service. Miss Nancy N.

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Hymnal Notes

No. 40

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE biographer of Thomas Moore (1779-1852) sees in Moore's industry—witness his research for his oriental romance, "Lalla Rookh"—a proof of sounder character than is always credited to this charming young Irish gentleman, who, Orpheus-like, drew all London society after him, by his songs.

The son of a small tradesman in Dublin, he went to London to read law, and actually shared with Lord Byron the honors of popularity as a poet. His "Oft in the stilly night," "The harp that once through Tara's halls," "'Tis the last rose of summer," won all hearts—and made him the welcome guest of the highest in the land. In 1816 he published his Sacred Songs, all set to popular airs of various nations, among them "Come ye disconsolate," our No. 40.

This poem was supplied with its present third stanza by the American Thomas Hastings to replace Moore's stanza, "Go ask the infidel."

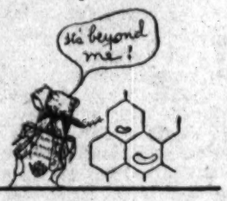
Moore is especially interesting to Christian Scientists, for the passage from Lalla Rookh (1817) which is cited by Mrs Eddy ("Miscellaneous Writings", p. 51).

When from the lips of Truth one mighty breath
Shall, like a whirlwind, scatter in its breeze
The whole dark pile of human mockeries;
Then shall the reign of Mind commence on earth,
And starting fresh, as from a second birth,
Man in the sunshine of the world's new spring,
Shall walk transparent like some holy thing.

This occurs in the "Veiled Prophet of Khorassan" at line 175. The capitalization as above is Moore's own.

The sympathy of "Come ye disconsolate" further speaks the deeper nature of Moore, and its second line, "Come to the mercy seat, fervently kneel," altered here, shows a humble heart.

Betty Bee



The Queenly Slave

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BETTY BEE had little time for anything but work. Had she been able to take time for meditation, she might have marveled at the wondrous things that happened about her.

Might she not, for instance, ask herself why an egg which, in the beginning, was no different from that from which she had been hatched, should produce a queen?

Betty's span of earth service was brief—possibly seven weeks. The Queen Bee had an expectancy of from five to seven years. Betty was provided by nature with implements with which to extract nectar from the flowers. The Queen Bee was never to know this joy.

Betty Bee loved the open. She loved the fragrance of the fields and orchards and the warmth of the sunshine. Queen Bee was doomed to a life of darkness. Once, perhaps twice, during her reign, she would leave the hive and wing her way beneath the azure sky. Except for these brief lapses, her life was spent within the gloom of the hive, ceaselessly laying eggs.

One sometimes wonders whether she were, in truth, a queen. The homage paid her would indicate that she was; yet her life was one of slavish duty.

A Word a Day

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives ("Teacher")—The correspondent writes:

I know that we compare "pretty, prettier, prettiest," but "beautiful, more beautiful, most beautiful." Is there a rule specifying when we are to add -er and -est, and when we use "more and most"?

Leiper ("A New English Grammar") offers two notes on this subject.

1. All adjectives of three or more syllables, and most of two syllables ending with a consonant, form the comparative with "more" or "less," and likewise the superlative with "most" and "least."

2. For reasons of euphony, all adjectives ending in -al, -ed, -ful, -ic, -ile, -ine, -ose, and -ous, use "more" or "less" to form the comparative, and "most" and "least" to form the superlative.

Comparative degree ("Teacher")—The correspondent asks if she is not right in contending that the following sentence is incorrect:

Chicago is larger than any American city except New York.

She adds that "a friend has pointed out that the comparative is used when two items are considered, and that 'any American city except New York, and 'Chicago' are the required two."

In using the comparative degree, the writer must use care lest he imply that the subject is bigger, better, prettier, etc., than itself. The subject must be dissociated from the object. Chicago is an American city. The sentence would indicate that Chicago is larger than Chicago. The excepting of New York does not alter the situation. The sentence should read: "Chicago is larger than any *other* American city except New York."

Note that it might be said, and properly, that "Tokyo is larger than any American city except New York."

Ad-O-Grams No. 35

Published: June 30
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Worth Knowing

IT'S A FACT THAT THREE PERSONS CAN RIDE IN THE FRONT SEAT OF AN AUTOMOBILE MUCH MORE COMFORTABLY WHEN A PILLOW IS USED IN THE CENTER

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Brevities

Punch: Henry Ford, according to a news item, began life without shoes. Well, so did the rest of us.

Richmond Register: Two-pants suits increase the difficulty in keeping up with the automobile key.

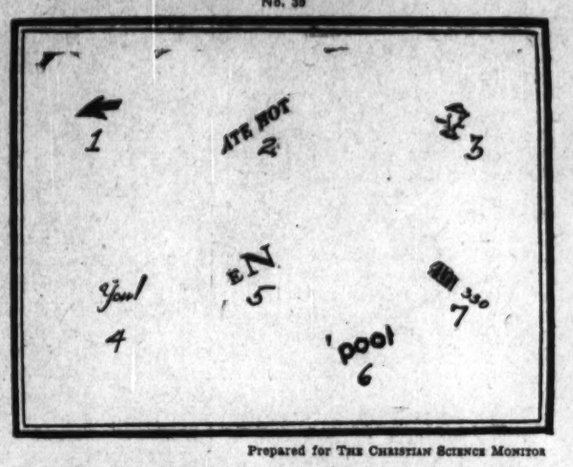
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WHO keeps one end in view makes all things serve.—BROWNING.

Ad-O-Grams

No. 39



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 39." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

In Lighter Vein

Pedestrian

A woman entered a grocery and asked for some good cheese. The grocer showed her some which did not please her. She wanted some particularly "lively" cheese. He exhibited the remainder of his stock, but she was not satisfied. She wanted it still more "lively."

The grocer finally called to his assistant: "John, unchain the Gorgonzola and let it walk in."—*W. O. W.*

Commercial Geography

Teacher (in geography lesson): "Now can anybody tell me where we find mangoes?"

Knowing Little Boy: "Yes, miss, wherever woman goes." — *Boston Transcript.*

Couldn't Understand

Mother: "No, Jimmie, for the third time I tell you that you cannot have any more dessert."

Jimmie: "All right; but I don't see where Dad gets the idea that you're always changing your mind."

Easy Payments

"What was all dat ole ovah at youah house last night?" asked one Negro of another. "Sounded lak a lot ob wile cats broke loose."

"Huh! Dat? Why dat was nuffin' but de man frum de furniture stoh collectin' his easy payments."—*Unidentified.*

Living in the Suburbs

"Why do you get up so early?"

"To get downtown to find a parking place."

"What do you do with so much time on your hands?"

"Oh, I sometimes take a trolley home and have breakfast."

Unusual Feat

She: "How wonderful it is to sit here at sunset and watch the sun rest on the horizon!"

He: "Yes, I could sit and watch it all night."—*Pathfinder.*

Patent Note

"I borrowed my roommate's patent leather dance slippers."

"Why?"

"Because the patent had expired on mine."

A Profession

"I understand both our sons are studying in Paris."

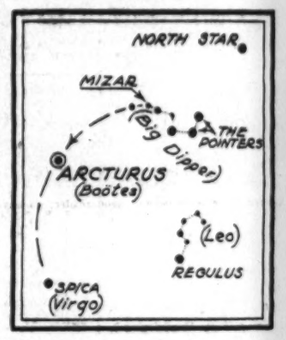
"Yep. Mine is a writer. He writes for money."

"Mine is an artist. He draws on me."—*Congregationalist.*

Progress

Explorer: "How wonderfully civilization advances! In the past, the Eskimos used to eat candles for dessert."

Voice in Balcony: "And now, I suppose, they eat electric light bulbs."



"You'll see a very bright star, about as far away as the Dipper is long."

dear, this is a good time to see Arcturus."

"Where?" asked Gertrude quickly, sitting up.

"Don't get up," said mother. "Just turn your head a little to the right

The Children's Corner

Finding Arcturus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GERTRUDE had been very eager to find in the sky the bright star Arcturus (Ark-tū'-rus), whose beams, people said, had opened the great fair at Chicago.

When she had first looked for it, late in June, the night was not clear enough to show any stars except the two beautiful planets, Jupiter and Mars, in the west, the evening stars.

For some time after finding these, the nights were rainy or cloudy, or the moon was so bright that it seemed to dim all the stars, or else Gertrude was too sleepy to wait up for 10 o'clock, when it was dark enough for the stars to appear. At any rate the days and nights had gone by one after another, and she had not found Arcturus.

And now school was over, and Gertrude's father and mother were making ready for a trip to Chicago by auto. They intended to make a picnic and camping trip of their long journey, and were taking everything along to make themselves comfortable.

They started at noon on a very hot day, and, as the evening shadows fell, were glad to keep on driving in the refreshing coolness. Father knew just where he had planned to spend the night, and it was about 10 o'clock when they reached the place—a farmhouse on a hill about 200 miles west of Philadelphia in the lovely state of Pennsylvania.

With the farmer's permission, they pitched their tent in an open field under the sky, and then, as the night was warm, they decided to sleep outside the tent in order to get more air. That was great fun for Gertrude, as she had never slept out of doors before. But she didn't feel a bit sleepy, for she had had a fine nap in the car earlier in the evening. Finally they were all ready, wrapped like Indians in their blankets, with their feet toward a bonfire pile which Father said he would light if it got too cool in the night. And then, as they lay down under the open sky, they just had to look up at the stars. The sky was clear, there was no moon, and how beautiful and bright the stars were in the dark night!

"Why," said Gertrude to herself, "I do believe there's Jupiter and Mars!" It was just like being at home. Then she heard mother's voice at her side saying, "Gertrude, of Jupiter and Mars, and look high up. What do you see?"

Gertrude looked up for quite a while, and then she said, "Oh, I see the Big Dipper! It's standing on its bowl, and its handle sticks right up." Mother had pointed out the Big Dipper, or the Great Bear as it is sometimes called, to Gertrude last winter, and she always remembered it.

"That's right," said mother. "Now find the end star of the Dipper's handle, and turn your head over to the left, where it seems to point, and you'll see a very bright star, about as far away as the Dipper is long. That's Arcturus."

"I see," said Gertrude. "It's orange color, isn't it, and it looks almost as big as Jupiter."

"It's really much larger," said mother, "only it's very far away. It's a real star—a bright, warm sun, like our own sun, but a great deal larger."

Then mother pointed out to Gertrude the constellation, or star picture, in which Arcturus shines, a great kite-shaped figure called Bootes (Bō-ō'-tez).

But just then father's sleepy voice was heard saying, "If you two people don't stop star-gazing, and go to sleep, you won't want to get up in the morning."

And very soon they were all fast asleep, while bright Arcturus shone down upon them.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Bicycling—
in Sweden is popular, more than 800,000 bicycles have been licensed there.

The regulation length—
of a bowling alley is 60 feet from the foul line, and it is 42 inches wide.

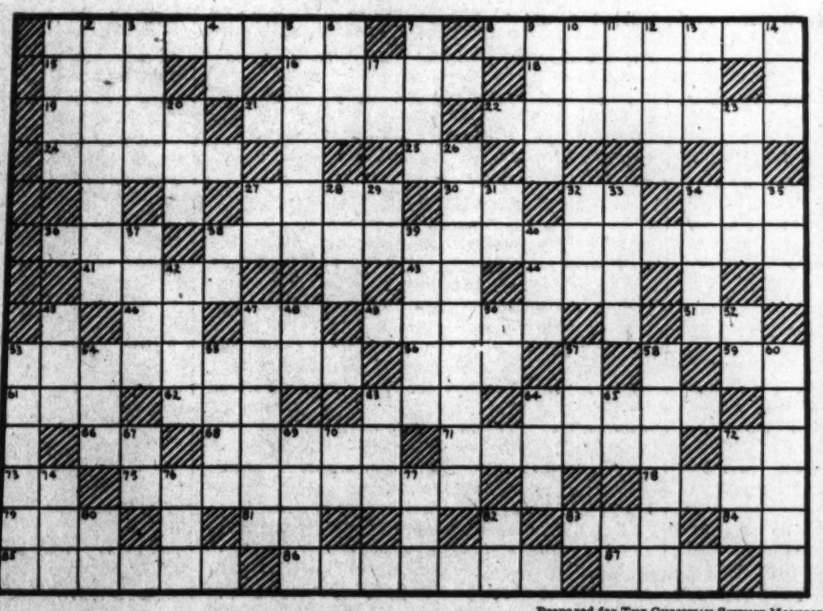
San Francisco's—
largest manufacturing industry is printing.

Twenty-five million copies—
of Charles Dickens' books have been published.

Negroes—
of Washington, D. C., comprise 27.1 per cent of the total population.

Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle—No. 26

The Solution Will Appear Tomorrow



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ACROSS

1—Name of this State.
8—Noted pass in this State through which the D. & R. G. RR. passes at 10,850 elevation.
15—Great supplies of metal in this form are found in this State.
16—A reputed noted mountain park of this State.
18—A bone in a mammal's ear.
19—And in addition.
21—Sarcastic smile.
23—The farmers do this to 3,426,023 acres in this State.
24—Suspicious.
25—Senior (ab.).
27—This State leads in the production of this vegetable.
30—Not out.
32—Day of the week (ab.).
34—Opposite of "haw."
36—Point of the compass.
38—This State's most noted beauty spot.
41—Coal is found not in a "vein" but in a (?).
42—Old Greek (ab.).
44—"Over" (poetical).
46—Royal legate (ab.).
47—Hawaiian Islands.
49—There are (?) mountains in this State which exceed 14,000 feet in height.
51—Prefix meaning "twice."
53—State's best-known mountain.
56—Samuel.
59—State Militia (ab.).
61—Opposite of "windward."
62—Valuable liquid found in this State.
63—Used in writing.
64—Publish.
66—Negation.
68—French form of our "liana."
71—The Continental (?) runs through this State.
72—Preposition.
73—Topographical engineer.
75—Flower of this State.
78—To whack.
79—Golf term.
81—Mate of "32 down."
83—Entire.
84—Fourth note of the scale.
85—Highest mountain in the State.
86—State has great (?) wealth.
87—Male offspring.

DOWN

1—Mineral found in abundance here.
2—A dress cloth made of worsted and cotton.
3—(?) majesty.
4—Prefix meaning to repeat.
5—Capital of this State.
6—Suffix denoting "full of."
7—Noun suffix equivalent to "——er" (pl.)
9—Refreshes.
10—Royal Naval Reserve.
11—Science (ab.).
12—Embraces.
13—Third King of Judah.
14—Falsehood.
17—Tellurium (ab.).
20—A sphere.
23—Walk.
26—Noted river rising in this State.
27—College degree.
28—Anything that belongs to Edward is (?).
29—Same as "17 down."
31—Abbreviation found on a return check when there are no funds.
32—Article.
33—Not there.
34—This glittering deposit lured first settlers in 1850.
35—Point of the compass.
37—We are.
38—Grand Master.
39—Rope loop.
40—Play with.
43—As well as.
45—Deadlock.
47—Richest discovery of this gas was made in this State.
48—Feminine ending.
50—True mean (ab.).
52—Part of the verb "to be."
53—Well-known river in this State.
54—Kenneth.
55—Pellet.
57—"Be" in Spanish.
58—Important city in this State (coal and iron center).
60—Famous tunnel in this State (32,150 feet long).
62—Prince Edward Island (ab.).
64—I have.
65—One of the north central states (ab.).
67—Ocean (ab.).
69—Annus Mirabilis Anno Mundi.
70—New Brunswick.
72—Not on.
74—A fish that looks like a snake.
76—Used to row a boat.
77—Point of the compass.
80—Ebbs (ab.).
82—Head of the house?

Restaurants

BOSTON
BOSTON'S WATERSIDE ★ ROOF DECK
Directly on the Charles
Exclusively for Dining
Table d'Hôte and à la Carte
Impressive River Panorama
Telephone Kenmore 2960
HOTEL ★ SHERATON
21 Bay State Road

SALEM, MASS.
Moustakis Bros.
220 ESSEX STREET
TEA ROOM
SODA FOUNTAIN and
CANDY SHOP
We are glad to serve Monitor readers when in Salem or
PORTLAND, MAINE

LEXINGTON, MASS.

Minute Man Cafe
From a Sandwich to a Meal
1761 MASS. AVE. Tel. LEX. 0602

GLOUCESTER, MASS.
Service with a Smile
Dainty, delightful, delicious, digestible dishes served for discriminating diners at
RANSELLEAR TOWLE
118 MAIN STREET, GLOUCESTER
Home-made Candies, Ice Cream and Pastry.

The White Gull
Chicken, Steak, Fish and Lobster Dinners
A la Carte Service
67 Essex Ave., Gloucester, Mass. Tel. 1148-M

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
Anchorage by the Sea
MATTAPOISETT, MASS. Tel. 12
Also Rooms in Anchorage Guest House.
Sears Court Tavern
NEW BEDFORD, MASS. Tel. 8494
A. EDITH BARROWS, Prop.

QUINCY
DELICIOUS DINNERS
IN CHARMING SURROUNDINGS
Waterfront Location—Cool, Secluded
Board and Room
$20.00 per Week
THE SEA GULL INN
GERMANTOWN, QUINCY
Granite 0269

WEST THORNTON, N. H.
IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS
The Robbins Nest
Between Plymouth and the Profile
Built from an old covered Bridge
15 years' reputation for good food and a practical, pleasing, picturesque service for motorists. Interesting free folder.

CROZET, VA.
The Dutch Gardens
Restaurant and Cottages
is a quiet spotlessly clean stopover place during your Virginia travels.
REASONABLE PRICES
completely furnished dooms with bath.
CROZET, VIRGINIA

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Effective Patriotism

THE recovery campaign in which the United States is now engaged is in a real sense a patriotic and humanitarian work. It deserves whole-hearted support. The Monitor is giving that support. Included in it, this newspaper feels, at this moment is the duty to bring to attention two dangers which beset the program.

One arises from the mobilizing of public opinion to push the blanket codes. Popular emotion, particularly when it takes on a patriotic fervor, is a very powerful weapon. And a dangerous two-edged one. The value of enlisting popular enthusiasm for the codes is clear. But it is equally clear hat the other edge—the popular condemnation of those who do not respond to the coercion of enthusiasm—will not be useful in the present situation.

For it needs to be recognized that some industries and individuals are going to find it exceedingly difficult to fit even a blanket code to their business. This is especially true of small firms which may have no reserves. The Government has already recognized this fact. It is seeking to clarify the codes and will try to adjust them to unusual situations.

But Washington cannot examine the 5,000,000 employers to whom agreements are being mailed to determine which are unable and which unwilling to assist the recovery campaign. An employer's neighbors may be able to judge somewhat by his general attitude and their knowledge of local conditions. But the public as a whole will need to exercise more than usual discrimination before it attempts to say whether a man is trying to do his part.

Even enthusiasm may go astray; condemnation has a blind and cutting edge. Emotional ebullitions of patrioteers and loose labeling of "slackers" will not be the best patriotism in the present national effort.

This campaign will be most effective if it is carried through without too much coercion. That is the second danger. The weapon of popular pressure threatens not only to do injustice to the individual but to lessen the value of the reform. For to be most beneficial, the effort to spread buying power, which is the core of the present campaign, must be more than an emergency measure pushed through as a patriotic project. If American business goes back to its old habit of putting into profits the buying power which should be distributed as wages to workers and lower prices to consumers, it will have lost most of the good which is available under the recovery program.

Now as always the most effective patriotism is voluntary. Undoubtedly it will be necessary to coerce sweatshop proprietors and wage-gougers. Some overconservative employers who honestly believe they cannot adopt the new system may be helped by pressure to explore the possibilities. But for the most part what is needed is education. As employers see that it is good business to provide for the consumption of goods when they are produced, they will join this campaign. When they understand that the Government will now protect them from unfair competition, many who have desired to give employees a higher wage will enlist.

And such enlistments will carry the heart with the hand. This whole effort is going to be most beneficial if it is accomplished by men who want to establish sounder business, and who want to do it not only for their own but for the general good. It is not merely a reform of business methods that is required, but a reform of business purposes.

Australia Rejects Restrictions

DURING the World Economic Conference, Australian representatives have been uneasy concerning the proposal for restricting agricultural production. The climax to this feeling was reached recently when Mr. Stanley M. Bruce of Australia announced that his country was definitely opposed to the policy of restriction.

Australia during the depression has not accumulated any agricultural surplus, although that country is the greatest wool producer in the world, and is also one of the largest wheat growers. Several factors account for this condition in Australia. Of recent years Japan has become an active bidder for Australian wool, while China has bought considerable quantities of wheat from the Australian market.

The Commonwealth Government in 1925 established a rural credits department in the Government bank largely as an aid to farmers in marketing their products. This department grants loans to coöperative organizations of farmers, but not to the individual farmer.

The policy of the rural credits department is directed toward orderly marketing of agricultural products and does not encourage farmers to hold their commodities. The bank will not grant more than an initial loan of 10 per cent of the value of the product to any organization that is not actively trying to sell its produce. The rural credits department does not encourage holding of produce in the hope of better prices. Its outside limit as to the length of loans is one year.

The financing of marketing has been important in preventing hoarding of agricultural products in Australia, for though the Government bank has not made sizable loans on wool, it has advanced extensive grants to wheat coöperatives, covering at times as much as half of the wheat harvest in Victoria.

The absence of a surplus of agricultural products in Australia, together with the fact that vast areas are still available for cultivation, finally caused Stanley Bruce, the Australian delegate, to oppose at the World Economic Conference any restriction upon agricultural production. Young countries see no reason as yet for retarding their expansive activities. To them the problem of marketing is one of underconsumption rather than of overproduction.

You Can't Choose Your Crime

ONE naturally expects forthright leadership against crime to galvanize the public, long in quest of such leadership, into instant and unstinted response. Yet, too often such leadership finds that its first task is to conquer doubt and despair among the "best citizens."

Massachusetts has just had an illustration of this fact. The Governor and Attorney-General united in demanding an onslaught on crime unlimited in its thoroughness. The organized racket and the speakeasy skulking behind a club charter are the object of the drive. A three-man commission just appointed by the Governor is to analyze the machinery of apprehension, prosecution and probation, and to fix responsibility for crime. Minor infractions such as lotteries and operation of speakeasies are to come within the ken of the commission, as well as major forms of law violation.

But strangely enough, the very sweep and vigor of the contemplated drive have evoked murmurs of skepticism and anticipation of failure. A heartening call to battle is answered by half-hearted voices crying, "It can't be done. Lawlessness has always been with us and always will be. We are too realistic to think that gambling and drinking can ever be rooted out; these are habits too deeply embedded in human nature."

Such a response should express the view only of a minority in a society that has staggered under a $13,000,000,000 annual bill for crime, that has clamored for martial law, federal intervention, militant action and even vigilance committees. Action against lawlessness must not be crippled at the start because certain forms of lawlessness are condoned by "respectable people." This attitude of defeatism is based largely on the reluctance of certain groups to forgo their own pleasures that may cross the margin of the law.

By setting such limits to law enforcement these elements of society would foredoom a crusade on crime. For it is impossible for society, Janus-faced, to smile on gambling and drinking and frown away the more virulent forms of crime. If the man who has had advantages and is in no need of money decides to place lawlessness on a selective basis and himself patronize the milder forms of violation, he is in a poor position to demand law enforcement against the less happily endowed man in need of money.

Fortunately the very story of civilized progress destroys the view that men are destined to sustained indulgence in evil. The sophistry of the unchangeability of "human nature" has been resorted to by every reactionary who sought to destroy man's adventures in peace, in charity and in social justice. But it is a falsehood that has continually been refuted by humble, honest effort.

And it is almost unthinkable that this shabby sophistry should now be allowed to limit, discourage or detract from efforts to end conditions that have resulted in 12,000 murders a year, imperiled the very safety of the individual and made a joke of constitutional liberty.

The public has not always had an enviable record in its relation to law enforcement, for its members have been reluctant to serve on juries and as witnesses, and to institute complaints against offenders. But when aroused it has often proved its mastery over enemies. Society, however, must enter the lists with clean hands. As individuals and groups give up their own favorite forms of lawlessness, they cease to excuse it and to say it cannot be eradicated. Then society is more ready to believe it can defeat crime. Crime is unbeatable only when cherished in public consciousness.

A Better Davis Cup?

ONE of the oldest tennis traditions is the rush of a defeated player to congratulate the winner. Just now America is hastening to congratulate Britain for the splendid victory which ends American Davis Cup hopes for this year and sends the British team into the challenge round against France. It is a bitter disappointment for Americans who had hoped that after six long, lean years the youngsters who have succeeded Tilden and Johnston would reëstablish the cup's residence in the United States. But there will be genuine pleasure in America if this gallant, nonchalant British team takes the trophy back to England, ancient home of tennis, which has not seen the Davis Cup for twenty years.

For America the unexpected defeat may prove useful. It may awaken some fanatics to the fact that the world—even the tennis world—goes right on even though a certain ornate drinking utensil remains for another year outside the borders of the United States. The annual Davis Cup hunt has become an ordeal. Players are groomed and coached for months. But most of all, they are told that the national honor requires victory. Reports from Paris attribute the American defeat this year to overtraining—in other words, excessive pressing, physical and mental, to win.

It is all a part of the professional organization of so-called amateur tennis in the United States. It is true that tennis for the love of it is found on playgrounds and club courts throughout the land. And even in the big tournaments where players' expenses are paid there are some who play chiefly for the fun of it. But there are too many amateurs who make a business of it. More effort should be made to keep it a game, even when it becomes a matter of international cup chasing.

In the Davis Cup competition as at present organized it is natural that there should be considerable emphasis on winning. And although the players themselves almost invariably exhibit a high degree of sportsmanship, there is some doubt about how much good the contests do either to the game of tennis or to international friendship. For those purposes some other form of competition might easily be more useful.

It might be well for the tennis world to consider for the nations something like the Oxford-Cambridge vs. Harvard-Yale matches. Why not a cup match bringing say, France and Germany against Japan and the United States? Some such arrangement would not only end the monopoly of the cup by a few countries, but might develop team spirit between nations where it is needed. A plan for two-nation teams probably would be less spectacular and would cater less to national prides. But it might easily be better for tennis and for international amity.

Maintaining Standards

FEW instances of recent governmental economy have evoked such a general outburst of disapproval as the decision to eliminate most of the work carried on by the United States Bureau of Standards. Many familiar with the work done by this branch of the Department of Commerce felt that this economy move was not only short-sighted but ill-timed in view of the need on the part of reawakening industry for greater standardization and closer coöperation.

During the years of its activity the bureau maintained what has been called a wonder house. Here tests of every kind were conducted, ranging from the testing of the serviceability of bed sheets to the measurement of gale pressure effects upon modern skyscrapers. From these tests came a fund of information that aided the various branches of industry to adopt the most efficient and dependable methods.

The bureau has also carried on the important task of standardization, working out codes that would apply to different branches of industry, such as reducing the number of sizes used in nuts and bolts. The result has been huge savings for industry, in some cases running into the hundreds of millions of dollars for a single branch of the nation's trade. The consuming public has benefited by the ensuing efficiency in greater values, better service and quicker replacements.

Much of the consternation, however, has been calmed by the news that the discontinued work of the bureau is being taken over by the American Standards Association, a federation of thirty-seven national technical societies, supported by an imposing list of industrial concerns.

Nevertheless there remains in the thoughts of many a grave doubt as to the ability of industry to carry on this work with the same impersonal efficiency that marked the work of the Bureau of Standards. But the association has a splendid record of achievements in this field which makes the present move something in the nature of a test. Only a period of testing will prove whether this move on the part of the Administration is an economy that will be costly to the nation in the long run, or whether it has acted wisely in placing upon the shoulders of industry the responsibility for its own efficiency and progress.

"Incurably Religious"

SABATIER'S famous dictum about mankind often seems negatived by surface indications, but the study of history does much to confirm it. Man's religious instinct is an intrinsic element of his nature and cannot be eradicated by shocks of doom that destroy other interests and activities.

Even in a climactic depression year, church enrollment in the United States increased 929,252, as the Christian Herald recently showed in its annual statistical report. It further showed that the survival rate among churches during the depression was vastly better than for banks or business houses.

If it be objected that such support of church organizations, many of which must have been small and comparatively ineffective, probably represented a vast deal of local and denominational pride, as well as pure religious zeal, the point may be conceded. The fact remains, however, that people will continue to pay their hard-earned money only for what they value. If in a time of acute financial distress so overwhelming a proportion of places of worship were kept open throughout the country, it would argue that these supplied a deeply felt need of the population.

There are many evidences, likewise, that newspapers are alive to the interest in the religious field. Thus, the Editor and Publisher reports the experience of one great New York daily with a religious pictorial feature—in this case large reproductions of famous etchings depicting well-known Bible episodes. The managing editor declares that this four-column feature has brought in an unusual volume of favorable comment.

From one point of view, religion may seem to be faring ill today in the thoughts of many races of men. From far eastern lands come tales of moribund cults and neglected temples. In Russia the followers of Lenine would abolish religion altogether. But the proponents of atheism combat a primary human interest, and with poor prospect of success at the long last, as anyone may confidently predict. Under some form or other men will continue, as in ages gone, to lift hands of prayer and renew their communion with the Eternal. For they are incurably religious.

Editorial Notes

The discovery that Scotsmen use water twice as generously as Englishmen may do something to dispel that notion about excessive Scotch thrift.

Too many persons still seem to think that they will find on Wall Street the corner around which is prosperity.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The London Newspapers and Their Race for Circulation

JOURNALISM, as widely practiced in London, nowadays, is a curious calling. To begin with, the people who own most of the daily newspapers do not manage them. By an ingenious system of stock manipulation the organizers of the great corporations which practically control the London press, sold stock to an amount quite equal to the value of their publications, but by a system of confining voting rights to a limited class of shares continued to hold control of the properties.

The investing public, which actually owns the newspapers, is without voice in their management, and must accept the sort of paper that is proffered. The various "press lords" enjoy the emoluments of management, and the pleasurable power of the press, after having unloaded on the public the expenditures involved in the establishment of their papers. There are few more striking examples of a successful plan for eating one's cake and having it, too.

Just at present the London group are engaged in a mad scramble for circulation. In America, if a newspaper desires to increase the number of its readers, its editors exhaust their ingenuity upon devices for making the paper more attractive. This does not necessarily mean making a better paper in respect to its news content, or its editorial ability. Indeed, it often means precisely the opposite, for mass circulation is most easily obtained by sensationalism, or mere puerility. It is significant that the one daily which circulates in excess of a million copies a day in the United States is a tabloid, given mainly to pictures and froth.

While England has its tabloids, and very excellent ones, it is not these that are engaged in the present circulation race. The Daily Mail, the Express, and the Herald, are the prime competitors, with the News Chronicle among the "also rans." The first three papers have now exceeded the 2,000,000 mark and are boasting about it on all the hoardings, and in all London's buses and trams.

So far as can be seen, no peculiar editorial acumen has been expended in rolling up these prodigious figures. The papers concerned are not the most dignified of the London dailies, but at that none have ever stooped to such editorial methods as have built up some of the great circulations in the United States. Instead, they have bought their circulation by a costly system of prizes and gifts.

Their original millions were largely won by giving persons having a copy of their paper in hand a liberal insurance against death or injury by accident. The expense to the papers was prodigious, and as all entered into the scheme, no one can have profited especially by the circulation thus obtained.

The present device is either a gift scheme or a fraud. It involves selling books, and other things, to subscribers at prices alleged to be far below the cost of manufacture. Having entered into a solemn compact to abjure gifts, the Herald appalled its competitors by offering to sell its readers for 11 shillings—and of course the usual coupons—a set of Dickens worth 4 guineas. The Express, thereupon, in reply, declared the books not worth even the 11 shillings asked, and offered a "bigger and better Dickens" for 10 shillings.

The battle was on, and Londoners are now besought to buy papers not for the purpose of reading them, but to get a premium. The insurance system, lotteries of doubtful legality, and books of all sorts, are employed to bolster up circulation of doubtful worth to advertisers.

According to the Spectator, a four months' campaign of this sort cost the Express, in round numbers, $760,000, or about $2 apiece for the subscribers gained. That in itself would not be extravagant if the subscribers were permanent, but it is demonstrated that subscribers hold on only until they have paid for their premiums, then seek another promising gift shop. As for the advertisers, if they are gullible enough to pay for this type of circulation one can understand the low ebb of advertising in England.

Perhaps if the people who put their money into the papers had a voice in their management this sort of ballyhoo might be abandoned.

They Paid In Full

THAT was a dramatic moment in contemporaneous history on June 15 when Finland stepped forward and paid in full the installment due on its debt to the United States. What sort of land is this and what are its people who thus maintain their integrity in times like these?

Finland is truly a jewel of the Baltic. Everything is clean, sparkling and refreshing. The eye and mind are both rested when one steps over the frontier. Helsingfors is one of the most delightful capitals in the world: not a beggar on the streets, no slum section, no shabby courts or back yards.

The people are captivating to one accustomed to the cosmopolitan mixture of western cities, with their mixture of races, their slums, and excessive wealth and excessive poverty rubbing shoulders.

The Finns are so pink-cheeked; they are gay, vital, and their hearts are so full of the joy of living. They know the true happiness to be derived from simple pleasures. A walk or a boat ride means more than a silly cinema in a too ornate "movie palace." The Finns are the despair of the "go-get-'em" type of American business.

Finland is nestled between Sweden and Russia. With its 132,000 square miles, it is almost the size of California. Helsingfors, the capital, has 220,000 of the nation's 3,500,000 people. It is a land of lakes, thousands of them sparkling in the sun of summer, and glistening in the rays of winter. Myriads of charming islands dot them, and slender white birches make the countryside seem fairyland to him who holds communion with nature.

One of the charming characteristics of the Finns is that they have a flair for municipal housekeeping. If they need a gas tank, for example, they build granite walls around it. It fits into the surroundings, reminding one of Rome's Castel Sant' Angelo. What a contrast to stark municipal appliances seen in the Western Hemisphere.

Can America imagine highways without billboards? Finland's roads are a joy to the eye-weary traveler. Just the peaceful panorama of a beautiful, happy land. Even in the city, if bills are to be posted, they are tied around columns especially erected and architecturally correct, and when the event is over, both bills and string are removed.

For a century before the World War, Finland was a Grand Duchy of Russia, and for six centuries preceding that, was a part of Sweden. It is only thirty-five miles from Leningrad to the Finnish frontier. But in those few miles one moves from an atmosphere of hate, intrigue, poverty and Orientalism to a clean, stimulating atmosphere of optimism, health and openness.

Somehow the selfishness and complacency of pseudo-statesmen at perennial conferences seem trivial and inconsequential when one perceives how a nation small in size, but mighty in spirit, has tackled the problem of social organization in a modern world. Finland was the first nation in the world to grant women the vote, and permit their election to legislative bodies. The people are 100 per cent literate.

In the last century, art, drama, music and literature have surged forward. Communities take pride in providing their own entertainment of a high type. The people enjoy physical recreation; all of them swim, walk, or boat. Finnish athletes such as Nurmi, Ritola and Purje hold many world records.

Finns are genuinely grateful to the United States for the food supplied in the famine period after the war. That is one reason they paid in full. Now their principal farming business, dairying, is going ahead; their principal industry, lumbering, is thriving. Their budget is balanced, the state-owned railroad pays regular dividends. They are a forward-looking nation socially.

One of the lessons civilization should learn from its economic stress is that size does not mean privilege; nor does might mean right. Finland, "tiny jewel of the Baltic," is pointing the way toward richer, fuller living.

H. S. P.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

"Two Views of Stability"

IT WAS clear long before the conference met that, while everybody desired to stabilize currencies, there was a great divergence over the meaning which should be attached to that ambiguous phrase—between those whose primary desire is stability in purchasing power and those who would first of all seek stability in the exchange values between the different currencies. Both forms of stability are essential for the healthy functioning of international trade, though unfortunately in present circumstances the one seems almost to exclude the other. The question at issue is which is the more necessary and which should be sought first. The continental view is that the first object should be to keep the exchanges steady, preferably by the immediate return to the gold standard of the countries which have abandoned it. Not till that has been done, they argue, will it be possible to discuss effectively the lowering of tariffs and the other measures needed to revive international trade and to restore world prosperity.

Mr. Roosevelt takes an exactly opposite view. Let each country, he says, take the measures necessary to put its economic system on a sound basis, and then, when prices have been raised to the required level, let it keep its currency stable in terms of goods and services. When that is done, so he appears to argue, the different currencies will naturally be stable in terms of one another. . . .

If the conference is to end in success some way must be found of reconciling views which as a matter of fact are by no means so irreconcilable as they may seem at first sight. Both parties desire that currencies should be stable, not only in terms of one another but also in terms of goods and services, the real things for which they are the counters. What is in dispute is which kind of stability should be given priority over the other, stability of exchange or stability of purchasing power. If the economic system were functioning normally the one stability would imply the other. Any improvement in economic conditions will make it easier to reconcile the American view with that of the gold countries.—*The Times*, London.

The Spoilsmen

THE manner in which Patronage-General Farley is burking the civil service at Washington, to provide jobs for deserving Democrats, is not reminiscent of that greater Democrat, Grover Cleveland, but harks back instead to the Jacksonian tradition. The merit system is not being attacked directly . . . but collaterally.

That is to say, the federal employees working under civil service regulations are not being dismissed and replaced directly by political appointees. They are got rid of by having their jobs abolished, in the name of economy, while in the new divisions set up to administer the emergency and near-emergency laws passed by the last Congress, a greater number of new posts are being created for the benefit of the Democrats.

Perhaps Farley thinks this is subtle, but he is not fooling anybody. Farley himself is an avowed opponent of the merit system, and offers the argument that a man who thinks his job tenure is secure thereafter does no more work than just enough to get by. This may be true enough in many instances; but how about the man who feels that his job tenure rests on his political success or that of his party? Has he any incentive to work at his government job? If the party continues to win he may hold on; if the party loses, no matter how efficiently he has done his work he may expect to be forked out.

It is probably true that the civil-service regulations do prevent, with too much red tape, the discharge of inefficient employees, and do interfere with their being disciplined by demotion or otherwise; but the remedy for this is not the spoils system, but a change in the regulations.—*Los Angeles Times.*

Isolation?

MR. ROOSEVELT . . . owes it to the conference to explain how the policy he adumbrated is to be fitted into its framework. He is convinced that he has found a way of escape from depression which the rest of the world, as well as the United States, would benefit by adopting. But, while he declaims against "old fetishes," he gives no adequate account of the new wisdom that is to supplant them. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that the gold countries could be persuaded to abandon gold here and now in conformity with Mr. Roosevelt's policy. On what basis would he expect them to do it? Does he envisage a chaos of currencies all depreciating haphazard? If so, then no wonder they resist, for recovery is hardly likely to come that way. But if it is an orderly and concerted devaluation that he asks of them, then they are entitled to know in what respects Mr. Roosevelt is prepared to modify his present policy so as to enable such a process to be carried out.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Roosevelt will seize the opportunity to elaborate his proposals so that the conference may know where it stands. There is undoubtedly in many countries considerable sympathy for the experiment which he is so resolutely pursuing. But there is also a legitimate apprehension lest this experiment, if carried through in isolation by the United States, should produce disastrous reactions elsewhere. If these fears prove justified, then Mr. Roosevelt's policy is in danger of defeating its own ends, since the repercussions from abroad must eventually be felt in the United States itself.—*Morning Post*, London.